THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 78. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA
is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its
LIFE GIVING POWER,
it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels*, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,
And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.
GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.
Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.
For the diseases named above and for Weakness and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 314.

Letter from Hon. James M. Scovel.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

CAMDEN, N. J., March 31, 1866.—My attention has this morning been called to your extract in yesterday's paper, from the *State Gazette*. It contains many slanders on what the *Press* is pleased to term my "erratic character." But I have no time for personal attack or defense. I was thirty-two years of age on the 16th of January last.

I have never yet been driven into a course which had not the sanction of my reason or my conscience, or both. I cannot be driven. Now what are the facts at the bottom of the controversy into which I have been so unceremoniously thrust.

A plurality rule was offered by a Republican in the joint meeting of the New Jersey Legislature which elected John Stockton Senator.

I opposed it bitterly. It passed by Republican votes in joint meeting against my protest. At the next ballot John Stockton received a plurality of the votes, and was declared elected by the President of the joint meeting. I went out of that meeting and made up my mind then and there that after the adoption of this plurality rule, as a man of honor I could not take part in an effort to oust him when Republican votes alone made his election a possibility. I opposed that election like an honest man. But when that election was had, as an honest man and a lawyer, believing him by law entitled to his seat, I have persistently refused to enter into the *adventure* to drive him out of the Senate.

In my view of the law of the case, I am sustained by Trumbull, Poland, and six out of seven of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. Enough on that point.

Now about the joint meeting; and I will not pause or descend to notice the sinister allusions of the *Gazette*.

A man with an empty pocket can defy the world, the flesh, and the devil!

I requested that the caucus should name the man before I agreed to go into joint meeting. My motives have been doubted.

Men always abuse an adversary when they cannot answer his arguments. The Legislative journal of Friday correctly reports me as follows:—

"Mr. Scovel opposed the resolution. He had just returned from Washington after consulting the foremost Republicans in the country. He understood the situation. He agreed with Mr. Trumbull, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, six of which Committee, out of seven, reported in favor of Mr. Stockton's right to a seat. Mr. Stockton is my political foe, but I will be just to him, and true to my sense of what makes a Republican gentleman.

I can truthfully say:—'What am I to Hecuba, or Hecuba to me, that I should weep for her?' But I will do what I believe to be right, while I would gladly bend to the request of the Union League just handed me. I am for sending a true man to Washington at once. Hon. John Vandyke, Judge Richard S. Field, Dudley St. Gregory, or any distinguished soldier who has served the country, can have my heartfelt support. Though threatened at my room within an hour by a member of a powerful political ring, I now glory in taking this responsibility and gladly again take my appeal from the politicians to the people whose servant I am, and who, by the grace of God, I will never betray."

I *did* consult with the best and greatest men on the side of the Union in Washington, and I meant what I said and said what I meant when I remarked, "I am for *sending a true man to Washington at once*."

One of the greatest men of the nation in Congress said to me, "Scovel, better that the election of Senator go over than to send a timid, half-hearted Republican."

I think, Mr. Editor, I am old enough to distinguish between the worship of man and devotion to principle.

The difference between the mere man and the principle is sometimes the difference between hell and heaven.

I am right within the doors of my own conscience, and who dares to say that I will not go into joint meeting for Field, Vandyke, or Gregory? Has any opportunity been offered me?

I say that I will, if the Republican caucus unite on any of those men already named, or on Hon. A. K. Hay, of Camden, or Judge George S. Woodhull, of the Supreme Court. I will go into joint meeting at 10 A. M. (or any other hour) on Tuesday next. I want to send a true man and a statesman to Washington, and I am ready to make my words good by instant action. Now let my enemies answer that.

These Christian gentlemen, these unselfish patriots (?) who make up this political combination which has hunted me like a partridge in the mountains, and charges me with daily violating all the ten commandments, can never dictate to me. Let a candid world judge between me and them. The tyranny which drove me from one party is as odious to me in another when it demands that I submit to insolence and injustice combined.

If God created me with a brain which is not blind to injustice, and a heart which sides with a man when he is oppressed, I do not choose to apologize for that.

Yours,
JAMES M. SCOVEL.

P. S.—I did not vote for myself on the organization of the Senate, and am not responsible for any reporter's statements in the New York *Herald*.
J. M. S.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Letter from Beverly Tucker:

The following is a letter from Beverly Tucker which has been sent to the editor of *The Cosmopolitan*:—

PARIS, March 12, 1866.—I have just read your able and eloquent leader upon President Johnson's interposition of the constitutional veto to the "Freedmen's Bureau bill" becoming a law. You are right. The principles and spirit of this masterly Executive message commend themselves to the indorsement of every patriot within, and every rational man without, the country. Private grievances, even though they have culminated in onerous and unjust exile, should be forgotten in admiration for the stupendous achievement that has crushed out, as it were, at one blow, the purposes of a wicked party, seeking politically to oppress, and personally to degrade, the white people of eleven sovereign States! The cud of bitter disappointment must be chewed by those who were the authors of the awful warfare of sections that has deluged a land with blood, and made the graves of a moiety of a vast empire "heave but as some passing waves." They have sowed the whirlwind and they must reap the storm!

It is no less a Christian duty to forgive, than a patriotic effort, at least, to forget individual wrongs, when opposed in the scale by the restoration of the personal rights and political status of eight millions of white people; and this official act of President Johnson must be accepted as a happy harbinger of that better spirit which is, we hope, to inspire the future councils of the present Government at Washington.

Thus much I deem it a grateful privilege to say, and I beg to join you in the anticipation of the good that must flow from this resolute and timely check to the destructive spirit of radicalism, which, unresisted, would ere long have sapped the very sources of human liberty in that distracted country.

For myself, albeit I must seek a home in some foreign land, and must yet live, perhaps forever, without the protecting ægis of that grand old Commonwealth I love so well, I shall ever, as a Virginian, look with filial and affectionate interest to all that touches the future honor and happiness of her noble people, and shall cherish in my heart, in all its fullest force, the beautiful and solacing truth, "Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt."

Faithfully yours,
BEVERLY TUCKER.

—Henry W. Allen, (ex-Republican Governor of Louisiana), who has edited the *Mexican Times* since its *debut*, was at last dates about to visit Cordova and the new American settlement called Carlota, and then proceed to Paris by the new French steamer *Panama*, which was to leave Vera Cruz for San Nazarine, via Havana and St. Thomas, on the 13th inst.

THE FENIANS.

Is James Stephens in New York?

It is the belief of many persons that the Irish revolutionary chief, James Stephens, is at present secretly concealed in this city under the protecting wings of Head Centre O'Mahony, waiting to see if the British Government will claim him as a refugee from justice, or a felonious jail-breaker under the extradition treaty between this country and Great Britain. A mysterious-looking personage came over on the steamer *Fulton*, which reached this port from Havre on Thursday last.

This individual was noticed by all the passengers on the *Fulton* from his somewhat reticent and partial resemblance to the published portraits of the Irish Mazzini. Whether he unbosomed himself to his fellow-Fenians on board of the *Fulton*, and declared himself to the simon pure, *bona fide* article, or C. E. I. R., it is not known, but it is certain that the engineers, firemen, and many of the passengers of Fenian proclivities, believed the stranger to be James Stephens, and on the arrival of the vessel at her dock, a close carriage appeared on the wharf, as if by appointment, and the mysterious stranger, leaving the side of the steamer, entered the carriage, closed the blinds, and the carriage disappeared in the sinuous streets leading from the North River. It is asserted by some of the Fenians in this city that Stephens is closeted with O'Mahony, and that there is a deadly struggle going on between the Head Centers for the spoils, which can only have one result, namely, the confinement of C. E. I. R. to the lowest dungeons of the O'Mahony mansion. It is believed that Stephens will attempt to take the direction of affairs into his own hands, but it is also supposed that John O'Mahony will make a desperate fight for the position he has held so manfully.

It is presumed that Mrs. Stephens is also in the city, as it is stated that Head Centre O'Mahony has purchased one thousand dollars' worth of jewelry, consisting of necklaces, a gold watch, and some other costly articles of *bijouterie* for a lady's use. These articles are to be presented to Mrs. Stephens, if that lady has not already received them. Mrs. Stephens is described by the Fenians who were acquainted with her in Dublin as a lady about twenty-five years of age.

Mrs. Stephens is the sister of George Hooper, a merchant of Dublin, who was deeply implicated in the Fenian conspiracy, and was sentenced to two years imprisonment. Mrs. Stephens is also the cousin of Mrs. Marquis, the wife of the Governor of the Bridewell, from which James Stephens escaped. It is presumed that Stephens will be compelled to give an account of his stewardship to the Brotherhood as soon as he makes his public appearance in this city.—*N. Y. World.*

Kasson Divorce Case—The Other Side.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 17.—Editors Missouri *Democrat*:—I notice in your publication of the 14th instant, what purports to be a history of the Hon. John A. Kasson divorce case, as given by an Iowa paper. Being familiar with the facts of the case, I am prompted, through friendship for our able Representative in Congress, to correct some of the statements in such published account of the unhappy affair.

Mr. Kasson made no confession of guilt of the charges of infidelity on his part. He did not meet his wife in this city on his return from Washington, and confess to her the truth of certain charges against him of adultery with certain persons.

The attorney of Mrs. Kasson notified her husband by letter of the intention of his wife to commence suit for divorce, and that the bill would charge him with adultery with certain persons named, and with others unknown.

On his (Mr. Kasson's) arrival in this city, late on Friday evening, he went directly to the office of the attorney of his wife, for the purpose of seeing the petition for divorce and the charges against him. Upon examination he found charges of adultery by him with certain persons named, which he denied, and stated he should resist such accusations.

He finally agreed with the attorney that if his wife would strike out the objectionable part of the petition, that he would admit the general charge of adultery. This was agreed to. The next day Mr. Kasson and the attorney of Mrs. Kasson together went to Indianola, in Warren county, where the petition was filed. Notice being waived, Mr. Kasson filed his answer, briefly as follows:—

"After seven years of domestic troubles, which I have tried in vain to arrest, I now take the responsibility of admitting the allegations of the petition, and join in the prayer for a divorce."

I am of the opinion that a large majority of the constituents of Mr. Kasson will never believe him guilty of adultery, and sympathize with him in the extreme course he has been obliged to pursue in order to free himself from his jealous and unhappy wife. Respectfully,

L. S.

Suspension of National Banks—Who Pays the Notes?

A despatch reports a small panic on account of the suspension of several national banks in the oil regions. By the following extracts from the National Banking Law it will be seen that holders of national bank notes, when the banks fail or stop, are entitled to look to the Government for the full payment of their notes. As the law now stands, a national bank gets all the profits, and the Government takes all the risks of a banking enterprise; and the note-holders, when they apply to a suspended national bank, are quietly directed by the suspended director to apply around the corner to the Comptroller of the Currency. Having made all the money they could, they have no further trouble or responsibility in the matter.

"That if any such association shall, at any time fail to redeem, in the lawful money of the United States, any of its circulating notes, when payment thereof shall be lawfully demanded, during the usual hours of business, at the office of such association, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package, by a notary public." * * *

"That on receiving notice that any such association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, as specified in the next preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency, * * shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and thereupon the Comptroller shall immediately give notice, in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise, direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such associations to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States; and the same shall be paid as presented."

—Rev. Charles Kingsley has written a letter on the subject of the game laws to a friend in Newcastle, in which he says:—"For my own part, I wish to Heaven there was not a hare or rabbit in England. Pheasants and partridges do good to the farmer and not harm. But the present over-breeding (I don't call it preserving) of pheasants offers a terrible temptation to many fellows, and must be put down by public opinion. Meanwhile, the only cure will be to abolish the game laws, and put the beasts of the wood on the same footing as other property. But I say that if I were a squire I would never breed or feed a single pheasant. I would exterminate hares and rabbits. If my farmers chose to keep a few hares for coursing, let them; and then I would have (if I cared for it, which I don't) capital shooting, and my tenants glad to see me. That is done on many estates now, and the consequences are excellent morally, and much more real sport obtained."

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

Breech-Loaders.

General Hancock's Board, now engaged in the examination of models for breech-loading firearms, are still in session, and will continue to receive new improvements for several weeks. Over thirty patterns have now been entered.

Epidemic in an Almshouse.

A malignant form of typhus fever has broken out at the city almshouse, which building has been abandoned, and the inmates removed to tents furnished by the War Department.

The Proposed Negro Celebration at Richmond.

General Terry having asked for instructions about allowing the Freedmen at Richmond to celebrate the 3d of April as a holiday, it being the anniversary of their freedom day as well as of the fall of Richmond, and that officer having expressed an opinion that said celebration would not be tolerated by the whites, it is understood that the President has directed it to be suppressed; and simultaneously with the report, the 6th Regulars received marching orders, and moved this afternoon towards Richmond. A resolution of inquiry into the matter will be offered on Monday, in the lower House.

Possible Trouble on the Newfoundland Coast.

In view of the possibility of the occurrence of difficulties between the British and American fishermen off the Newfoundland coast, in consequence of the termination of the Reciprocity Treaty, the monitor *Miantinomah* has been despatched to the fishing banks to protect the interests of American citizens.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

The newsmongers of the city are circulating reports again of impending Cabinet reconstructions, and, as on all former occasions, pretend to have confidential but indubitable evidence that it must certainly occur. Secretary Seward's health is to afford him a sufficient excuse; Stanton, Speed, and Harlan are to plead a want of harmony with the administration policies, and gracefully bow themselves out; Postmaster-General Denison's letter to the New Hampshire official is to be an excuse for intimating that he is not in such complete accord with the President as is imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the time—in short, McCulloch is the only one likely to remain, according to these latter day Cabinet reconstructionists. As yet rumor has assigned no successor to any one but Speed. Recent events point to Hon. Henry Stansbury, Ohio, as the man on whom the Attorney-General's mantle will fall, if any change be made. Russell Houston, of Tennessee, was mentioned some weeks ago as likely to be designated for the place; but it is uncertain whether he could afford to accept it. His friends assert that he could have the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, but he has thus far considered it not to his interest to accept the position. General Steadman's friends are equally confident that he can be Secretary of War whenever he desires the place. It is also thought by many that of all others mentioned Governor Morton, of Indiana, stands first on the list. I give the rumors for what they are worth. Possibly no changes are contemplated. It is only certain that there is a popular expectation of a change.

The May Interest on the Five-Twenties.

The statement that the May interest on the Five-twenty bonds will be paid in April is erroneous. On the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, it may be said that the payment of the May coupons will not commence until they are due. *Per contra*, it may be said that the gold that is in the Treasury for that purpose will have to be kept for that use, and that no good reason is apparent to outsiders why the payments should not be made immediately.

Pennsylvania Politicians.

Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, is in the city, and in close communion with Senator Cowan. Report says the object of these interviews is to kill off General Cameron as a candidate at the next Senatorial election, and pave the way for the Governor.

Indian Treaty.

The President has proclaimed the treaty made with the headmen and chiefs of the Blackfoot band of Dakotah and Sioux Indians, similar to the treaties recently made with two other bands of the same Indians, by which they pledge themselves not only to preserve peace towards the United States, but to withdraw from the Overland route. In consideration of these stipulations they are to receive $7000 for twenty years.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Gerhard Jansen as Consul of Oldenburg at New York.

Correction.

NEW YORK, March 31.—In the San Francisco despatch, published this morning, the shipment of treasure is largely overstated. The true figures should be $439,334·88, of which $309,459·44 was for New York. The error was occasioned by the fact that the cents were mentioned, a very unusual occurrence, and that being transmitted in figures, a wrong pointing was made somewhere on the route, as well as by the copyist here.

The Opening of the New York Canals.

ALBANY, March 30.—The Canal Commissioners met to-day to discuss the time of opening the canals. The twenty-seventh of April and the first and third of May were suggested. The probability now seems to be that the first day of May will be fixed upon.

Descent on a Gambling House.

BOSTON, March 31.—A posse of State constables made a descent last night on a gambling house No. 15 Brattle street, and captured thirty-five men, and all the implements of the concern.

—The friends of Mazzini in Genoa having commenced preparations to celebrate his election for Messina by a public manifestation, the police authorities intimated that they would not permit any demonstration, and would, if necessary, disperse any assemblage of this kind by armed force.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Street Cleaning Contract—Injunction Against the City.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pearce.—McKinley et al. vs. The City of Philadelphia, Morton McMichael, Mayor, and Joseph R. Lyndall, Controller of the City. Opinion of the Court by Allison, P. J.

The complainants, who are owners of real estate and tax payers, ask an injunction to restrain the execution of two several agreements entered into by the Mayor, on behalf of the City of Philadelphia, for the cleansing of the streets of the city for a period of five years, under an ordinance passed the — day of March, 1866.

The relief asked is threefold:—

First. That said ordinance may be declared to be unlawful.

Second. That the Mayor be enjoined from the execution of said contracts, and be required not to affix the corporate seal of the city thereto.

Third. That Joseph R. Lyndall, Controller of the city, be enjoined from countersigning any warrant for the payment of moneys required by the terms of any contract made in pursuance of the aforesaid ordinance.

The 26th section of the act of 1856 requires that all goods, merchandise, and any article of any kind, and *labor and service* required for the city of Philadelphia, in any department thereof, shall be purchased and contracted for only in such manner as shall be prescribed by ordinance; and for that purpose the Councils are required to direct by ordinance the manner and time of making the yearly estimates by the several departments of the said city, and of receiving sealed proposals for such supplies, as aforesaid, which proposals shall be preceded by advertisement, and no contract shall be awarded to any but the lowest bidder who shall give the requisite security therefor.

In the case of Comley et al. vs. the City—2 Philadelphia Reports, 194—this section of the act was commented on in considering the question raised by the bill filed by the complainants in that case. The object of the law, it was said, was to guard against corruption and favoriteism in the contracts which the city of necessity is required to make from year to year, for its supplies of *labor and service*, as well as of various kinds of personal property of which it is a large consumer. The guards thus sought to be thrown around the public treasury, if established and carried into effect, as contemplated by the act, would doubtless correct abuses charged to have been carried on to an extent which called for reform in the disbursements of the moneys of the city. The Court further says—a broad and liberal construction should be given to an act whose provisions are of so wholesome a character, and if possible it should be enforced, not only by its letter, but also in accordance with its reason and spirit.

The contracts now sought to be restrained, both as to their execution and operation, we hold are covered by the requirements of the act of 1856. They stipulated for the furnishing of supplies of labor and service, which are required to be performed for a department of the city of Philadelphia; and they are of such a character, that their want is an annually recurring want, and therefore covered by the direction of the law, that they shall be awarded after an opportunity shall have been afforded to bidders to put in sealed proposals for the same, which proposals shall be preceded by advertisement, and the contract by the terms of the law must be awarded to the lowest bidder.

It is attempted to be set up for answer to this conclusion, that the city has complied with the directions of the act, by the ordinance of March —, 1866, but the objection to this answer is, that the ordinance does not provide for a yearly estimate by the Department of Streets and Highways, or by the Street Cleaning Department of the city, for the furnishing of this necessary supply of labor and service, which can under no circumstances be dispensed with for a single year, and is therefore capable of being anticipated as an essential and annual want of the city, for which either department named can make a yearly estimate, and this is peremptorily required to be done.

But the objection is equally strong, that there is no pretense even of a compliance with the duty enjoined by the act to advertise for proposals for the furnishing of such supply of labor and service, and that upon an opportunity thus offered for competition, the contract has been awarded to the lowest bidder. Nor is it set up for answer to the prayer of the bill, that competition for the cleansing of the streets was afforded to any one by advertisement or otherwise. The ordinance of March —, 1866, empowers the Mayor to enter into contracts with competent persons for the removal of all dirt, etc., from the streets for five years, at a rate of charge not exceeding ninety-five thousand dollars per annum.

The whole matter of the contract subject, to the restrictions contained in the ordinance, is referred to the judgment and discretion of the Mayor. It would be difficult to conceive of a more palpable disregard of the clear and positive command of the act of 1856. Nor is it a sufficient answer to say, that this discretion has been honestly and judiciously exercised; this no one thinks of calling in question. The confidence reposed by Councils in the Mayor "is no more than a just tribute to his well-established character for integrity and ability, but this only makes a departure from the protection which is sought to be thrown around the public interests the more dangerous as a precedent, and requires us to do that which, under the circumstances, we regret to be compelled to perform.

The importance of prompt provision for the cleansing of the highways of the city, in view of the near approach of warm weather, of the now objectionable condition of many of our streets, and of the impending cloud which has been drawing near to us, charged with pestilence and with death, are most serious and important considerations, to which we are not insensible. But our duty yet remains—to declare the law as we believe and understand it to be, and as it has been invoked at our hands. We have no other alternative allowed to us but to grant the injunction prayed for.

The following opinions were also delivered by the President Judge:—Estate of John Y. Clark. Exceptions to auditor's report. Exceptions dismissed and report confirmed.

Charles Bard's Estate. Exceptions to auditor's report. Exceptions sustained and report referred back to auditor, with instructions to correct his report, by charging the accountant with the amount claimed by exceptants.

Uber vs. Hickson & Clemens. Certiorari. Judgment reversed.

Bradfield vs. Rehn. Certiorari. Judgment reversed.

Skelton vs. Mason. Certiorari. Judgment reversed.

Cook vs. McDevitt. Certiorari. Judgment reversed.

Dickensheets vs. Hotchkiss. Certiorari. Judgment reversed.

Beulah vs. Beulah. Divorce. Report of Examiner affirmed.

Cary vs. Cary. Divorce. Report of Examiner affirmed.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Habeas corpus cases, and other miscellaneous cases incident to the closing of the February Term, occupied the session of to-day.

Charge of Embezzlement as Consignee.

John W. Fox is charged, under section 128 of the Revised Penal Code, with embezzlement as consignee of thirty sacks of blue army shoddy, valued at $1298·25, which was consigned to him with authority to sell on commission, the consignor being James Dalton. Fox had a hearing on writ of habeas corpus to-day.

The facts as testified to by Mr. Dalton are that Fox represented to him that he had ordered some 5000 pounds of the same goods, and had a market for and could sell 10,000 pounds. Mr. Dalton being influenced by this statement, delivered to Mr. Fox his 5000 pounds to sell on commission. This was in October and November last.

When called upon to account for the goods to the consignees, Mr. Fox denied Dalton's ownership, and said he had been instructed by Mr. Sheard, the manufacturer of the goods being at Little Falls, Herkimer county, New York, to sell them on his (Sheard's) account.

The prosecutor denied that Mr. Sheard had ever given any such instructions, and showed that on the contrary Mr. Sheard held him (Dalton) responsible for the value of the goods, and had instituted suit for their price against him.

Under this state of facts the Court refused to discharge the defendant, and remanded him for trial. Edward J. B. Thomas for the prosecutor; Pierce Archer, Jr., for the defendant.

Joseph Alexander, convicted of the larceny of a pair of boots, the property of John Essler, was sentenced to four months in the County Prison.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, March 31, 1866.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices have an upward tendency. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list, About 3000 shares of Philadelphia and Erie sold at 29¼@31½, the latter rate an advance of 2½; Catawissa preferred sold at 27½@27¾, a slight decline; common do. at 27½@28, the latter rate an advance of ¼; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, an advance of ½; Norristown at 52, no change; Reading at 50½, no change; North Pennsylvania at 36½, an advance of ⅛; Lehigh Valley at 62¼, no change; and Northern Central at 44¼, no change. 28¼ was bid for Little Schuylkill, and 54½ for Minehill.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, but the transactions continue limited. 7·30s sold at 100. 104⅝ was bid for 6s of 1881; 104 for 5-20s; and 92 for 10-40s.

State and City loans were unchanged. New City 6s sold at 91¾; and old do. at 87½.

City Passenger Railroad shares are unchanged. Hestonville sold at 42. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 51 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares are in demand, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 124 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 53 for Girard; 62 for Tradesmen's; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares are in better demand. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 28½@29, the latter rate an advance of ½; Lehigh Navigation at 52¼, no change; and Delaware Division at 45½, a decline of 1; 20½ was bid for Schyulkill Navigation common; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Dalzell sold at 1¼, and Maple Shade at 2¼, a slight decline.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$000	U S 7 30s Aug.	100	200 sh	Phil & E..b30	31¼
$500	City 6s, old....	87¼	100 sh	do.......s5	31½
$300	do.....lots.	87½	100 sh	do.......b5	31¼
$1000	do.....mun	91¾	100 sh	do.........	31½
$8000	do.. new ls	92	100 sh	do......b30	31½
$1000	Cam. & Am. 89	83	100 sh	do.........	31¼
$2000	do..m 6s, 89	94	100 sh	Cata pf....b10	27½
100 sh	Ph. & E.....c	29¼	100 sh	do.........	27¾
100 sh	do........c	29¾	100 sh	do.........	27¾
100 sh	do......b10	30	100 sh	do......s30	27½
100 sh	do......c..	30	700 sh	do.....lots.	27½
100 sh	do......b10	30½	500 sh	do.........	28
100 sh	do.........	30½	100 sh	Sch N. pf.b60	29
100 sh	do......b15	30½	142 sh	do.....lots	28½
16 sh	do.........	30	56 sh	Lehigh Nav ls	52¼
290 sh	do..lots...c	30¼	150 sh	Morris Cl.....	70
100 sh	do.........	30½	100 sh	Dalzell........	1¼
100 sh	do........c	30¾	28 sh	Cam & A..lts.	119½
100 sh	do.........	30¾	7 sh	do.........	119½
100 sh	do........c	30¾	100 sh	Penn R...lots	56
100 sh	do......b30	31	16 sh	Hest'v'e R...c	42
100 sh	do....s60..	30¾	45 sh	Norristown.ls	52
100 sh	do......b5	31	100 sh	Maple Sh..s10	2¼
100 sh	do.........	31	500 sh	do....lots.	2¼
100 sh	do......s5.	31	100 sh	do......s10	2¼
100 sh	do......b5	31⅛	100 sh	Reading.....c	50¼
200 sh	do......s30	31	15 sh	Del. Div......	45½
100 sh	do......s60	31	100 sh	do.........	45½
100 sh	do......s30	31	100 sh	N Penna......	36½
100 sh	do......s60	31	1 sh	Leh Val......	62¼
200 sh	do..lots s30	31	9 sh	N Centr......	44¼

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	127½	12 M.	128¼
11 A. M.	128	1 P. M.	128¼

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold	127¼	128¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	121½	122½
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	117	118
Pennsylvania Currency	⅜	½
New York Exchange	1-10.	par.

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, March 29, 1866:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	19 725 08
" Port Carbon	8,561·00
" Pottsville	555·01
" Schuylkill Haven	21 522·08
" Auburn	573·02
" Port Clinton	9,230·08
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	8·10
Total anthracite coal for week	60,175·17
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	5,488·11
Total of all kinds for week	65 664·08
Previously this year	778,935·04
Total	844,599·12
To same time last year	820 250·13

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 31.—The Breadstuffs Market continues extremely quiet, but supplies come forward slowly, and prices remain without quotable change. There is a total absence of any shipping demand, but about 1000 bbls. were taken by the home consumers, chiefly extra family, at $8 50@9 25 for Northwestern, and $9@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio, including small lots of superfine at $6 75@7·25, extras at $7·50@8, and fancy from $11 to $15. Small sales of Rye Flour at $4 75, but there is very little demand.

Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The market is entirely bare of white Wheat, and prime is scarce. Sales of 4000 bushels choice red at $2·37@2·40; 3500 bushels on secret terms; and 500 bushels inferior at $1·70. Rye sells in lots at 90c. Corn is in good request, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 71c. afloat, and 70c. in store. Oats are unchanged. Sales in lots at 49½@50c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

There is very little Quercitron Bark here. The last sale of No. 1 was at $29 ℔ ton.

In Groceries and Provisions there is a fair trade doing at steady prices.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·25@2 28; and Ohio at $2·28.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Cotton quiet at 40@41c. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales reach 5500 bbls. Sales of 550 bbls. Southern at unchanged prices. Canada quiet; sales of 980 bbls. Wheat held higher. Corn quiet and steady. Beef quiet. Pork dull and lower; $25·50@25·62½ for Mess. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet but steady.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Stocks are dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 113½; Michigan Southern, 84; New York Central, 91; Reading, 101¼; Virginia 6s, 68; Missouri 6s, 72¼; Erie, 77; Western Union, 58; United States Coupons, 1881, 105; ditto, 1862, 104¼; Ten-forties, 92½; Treasury Seven-thirties, 100¼@100½; Gold 128@128¼.

LITERATURE.

LIFE OF EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, TOGETHER WITH A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF HIS WRITINGS, BOTH PHILOSOPHICAL AND THEOLOGICAL. By William White; with an introduction by B. F. Barrett. J. B. Lippincott, Nos. 715 and 717 Market street, Philadelphia.

Fifty years hence Swedenborg will be far better known than he is to-day. At present, and for centuries, he has been rather a name than a power in the world. Everybody spoke familiarly of his writings, discussed his opinions with fluency, and knew little or nothing of them, more than that their author favored spiritualism. By some he is held as a demi-god—among these we may mention Mr. White, the author of the life before us—by others a fanatic; and by far the greater portion who know aught of him as a deceiver. The doctrines and faith of this remarkable man have ceased to be mere opinions; they are already the declared rules of action of many intelligent persons in Europe, although his views have made but a comparatively small impression here. Destined, as he believed them to be, to exert no small influence on the religious world, we hail with profound satisfaction a work which gives us a compendium of his doctrines and a sketch of his life.

Emanuel Swedenborg was born on the 29th of January, 1688. His father was a chaplain in the Swedish service, but was afterwards made Bishop of Skara." Emanuel, the author assures us, was not precocious. "His youth manifests less precocity than solid and regular development of mind." But, strange to say, after giving us this assurance, we find the writer, but two pages off, quoting from Swedenborg's own letter, in which he says, "From my fourth to my tenth year my thoughts were constantly engrossed by reflections on God, on salvation, and on the mutual affections of men." And again:—"From my sixth to my twelfth year it was my great delight to converse with clergymen concerning faith." If this was not precocity, will Mr. White pray tell us what is? When he had attained to the necessary age he underwent a long and thorough classical course at Stockholm. For four years he travelled over Europe, in every direction, and during his absence published a number of scientific works, one of which, on ores, secured him the appointment of Royal Assessor. Upon his return he devoted years to the study of his duties and issued a number of classical works, which Mr. White assures us contained all the inventions since allotted to the leading mechanicians of Europe and Great Britain. In a burst of admiration the author says, "That his 'Principia' is only second, if second, to Bacon's 'Principia.'" If we can trust our author, to Swedenborg belongs all the triumphs which have made the names of Herschel, Buffon, La Place, Kepler, and Priestly famous. Moderating the writer's enthusiasm, it is undoubted that had Swedenborg's reputation rested entirely on his scientific works, he would have ranked among the first minds of history. Until he was fifty-seven years old we find him continuing to issue works, and progress favorably in the world's esteem. He was made a nobleman by the King of Sweden, and was retired from the assessorship on his full salary for life. Hence, when "called" to his religious work he was a comparatively old man, with a more than competency, with a wide-spread reputation, and a noble rank.

1743 "the Lord manifested himself to his servant." From this time we sincerely pity the "seer." He was subjected continually to spiritual revelations, which withdrew him from the world and its surroundings, and carried him into the seventh heaven. His prolix pen then abandoned science and took up theology.

He continually issued works containing his revelations, which were eagerly read. By some he was held a prophet; by others a maniac; but by none an impostor. We cannot but believe that a sort of Scottish "double-sight," or "clairvoyance," was granted to him, and that he absolutely saw many things which, like the Pythoness, in her sacred fury, was only vouchsafed to him at certain times. His respiration we are told, was remarkable, and when he had a vision he ceased to breathe. To show some of the remarkable events which he tells are happening elsewhere, we will quote a few passages:—

It soon became widely known that Swedenborg had intercourse with spirits; and many and various were the demands made upon him for information of one kind and another. The Queen of Sweden asked him whether his spiritual intercourse was a science or art that could be communicated to others. He said, "No, it is the gift of the Lord." "Can you, then," said she, "speak with every one deceased, or only with certain persons?" He answered, "I cannot converse with all, but only with such as I have known in this world, with all royal and princely persons, with all renowned heroes, or great and learned men, whom I have known, either personally, or from their actions or writings; consequently with all *of whom I could form an idea*; for it may be supposed that a person whom I never knew, and of whom I could form no idea, I neither could or would wish to speak with."

The Prince of Prussia was brother to the Queen of Sweden, and shortly after his death, Swedenborg being at court, the Queen perceiving him said, "Well, Mr. Assessor, have you seen my brother?" He answered, "No." Whereupon she replied, "If you should see him, remember me to him." In saying this, she did but jest. Eight days afterwards Swedenborg came again to court, but so early that the Queen had not left her apartment, called the white-room, where she was conversing with her maids of honor, and other ladies of the court. Swedenborg did not wait for the Queen's coming out, but entered directly into her apartment, and whispered in her ear. The Queen, struck with astonishment, was taken ill, and did not recover for some time. After she was come to herself, she said to those about her, "There is only God and my brother who can know what he has just told me." She owned that he had spoken of her last correspondence with the Prince, the subject of which was known to themselves alone.

An ambassador from Holland, named Martville, died at Stockholm. After his death, a considerable sum of money was demanded of his widow in payment of a debt. She felt certain the debt had been paid, but was unable to find the receipt for the money. Being advised to consult Swedenborg, who, she was told could converse with the dead whenever he pleased, she adopted the advice, more from curiosity than from a belief in his powers. The lady called on Swedenborg and told him her trouble; and he promised if he met her husband in the spiritual world, he would inquire of him about the matter. Eight days afterwards Martville appeared to his wife in a dream, and mentioned to her a private place in his cabinet, where she would not only find the receipt, but also a hair-pin set with twenty brilliants, which had been given up as lost. This happened about 2 o'clock in the morning. Full of joy, she arose and found them in the place designated. She returned again to rest, and slept till 9 o'clock. About 11 Swedenborg was announced. His first remark, before Madame had time to speak, was, that he had, during the preceding night, seen several spirits, and among others her late husband. He had wished to converse with him, but Martville excused himself on the ground that he must go to discover to his wife something of importance. This account, attested by the lady herself, was noised through all Stockholm. It may be added that Madame desired to make Swedenborg a handsome present for his services, which he, of course, declined.

GOVERNMENT AND LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. By William B. Wedgwood, LL.D. Schermerhorn, Bancroft & Co., Philadelphia, No. 512 Arch street.

The work before us supplies a want long felt. It affords a complete and systematic epitome of the laws and principles of government of the United States. Opening with a short sketch of British history, it shows how our legal system, if not our entire political fabric, grew out of that of Great Britain, and gives us the common sense facts in regard to the law. Any man who reads the work can tell whether he is liable for arrest for a certain offense, whether his contract is legal, whether his acts are valid or unlawful. It is, in fact, such a work as one always likes to have beside him—a sort of semi-legal friend, to whom we can refer a vexed question. The topics embraced in the work are numerous, covering the whole ground of daily life. We find it treating of marriages, infants, trustees, wills, deeds, partnerships, actions, commercial paper, and evidence. All of the daily occurrences are fully stated in their legal light. We predict for the work an immense sale, for it covers a ground on which every one continually walks.

CHERRY AND VIOLET. By the author of "Mary Powell." M. W. Dodd, New York. Agent, J. B. Lippincott.

The present volume is the first of a series of republications of the works of this popular authoress, which have been undertaken by Mr. Dodd. They are all written in the old quaint style of the seventeenth century, and are delightfully pleasing little novels.

ST. MARTIN'S EVE. By Mrs. Henry Wood. T. B. Peterson & Bros.

During the past week the enterprising publishers who have made Mrs. Wood's works their own, have given us her latest. It is of the extreme sensational school, full of plot and counter-plot, and abounding in all the crimes that are now considered as essential to a fiction. It will have a large sale among those who admire the imaginative rather than the natural.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Education for the Orphans.

From the Tribune.

Pennsylvania had a celebration in Harrisburg recently which should not escape attention. During the latter days of the war, Governor Curtin, of that State, made arrangements to educate the children of its fallen soldiers. Schools were established in various towns, and an appropriation made to carry out the work. The schools have been in operation for some time, and with great success. A number of the scholars went to Harrisburg on a frolic, and had what we presume the boys themselves considered "a jolly time." They met in the Capitol building, sang songs, made speeches, and were talked to by Governor Curtin in a very pretty way. The example thus set by Pennsylvania should be followed in other States. Governor Curtin deserves the rare honor of having led in the movement. He is now in the last year of his administration, and is, we believe, the senior Governor in point of service in America—the last of the gallant magistrates who surrounded Mr. Lincoln when he entered upon the stormy duties of the Presidency—and among the ablest, most active, and popular men in Pennsylvania. If he did nothing else but found schools for these bereaved darlings of the nation, the measure of his credit would be full.

"Accidency Presidents" and Vetoes.

From the Tribune.

President Johnson, in a speech delivered in the House of House of Representatives almost twenty years ago, giving a history of the veto power, after saying that "it was established to enable the *people* to resist and repel encroachments on their rights," etc., continues:—

"We will pass by the administration of Mr. Van Buren to that of John Tyler, called by some—but not by me—in derision, 'the Accidency President,' who exercised this power four times; and under his administration is the only instance in which a law was passed over a veto since the origin of the Government."

As Congress has the evidence here that it can "*constitutionally*" pass a law over a veto, we hope it will not allow Mr. Tyler the honor of being a precedent, as he was only an "Accidency President." Everything in this war has been "without a precedent;" and let us not mutilate this singularity of its history.

The New English Reform Bill.

From the Times.

Mr. Gladstone has at length come forward with his great measure, which is to determine the fate of the Ministry, and whose success will form an era in English political history. We have only the outlines given us by telegraph, but they show clearly how sweeping and broad is the reform proposed. Country voters who formerly were admitted to suffrage only when paying $250 occupancy, are now enlarged to those paying $70, while in boroughs, those paying an annual rent of $35 for a house, and in towns those paying $50 per annum for apartments or portions of a house, are qualified.

By this great measure, 400,000 voters are added to the 1,200,000 or more of England and Scotland; as, that at a stroke, the number of voters is increased *one-third*. The basis of suffrage is widened to include all the professional classes before excluded, the better class of mechanics, probably all the shopkeepers, and a considerable portion of the laborers. Such a qualification in New York would include almost every male member of the community, except vagabonds, servants, and strangers. If the features of the bill are correctly reported, it will strike the American mind as a most generous and comprehensive measure, certainly widening the suffrage quite as far as wisdom would justify. If it pass, it will gradually change the whole character of Parliament and of English political life. Never before, probably, in British history, has this body so clearly shown itself a representative assembly of a class as at the present session. The laying the loss of a country gentleman's cattle as a tax on the merchants of Liverpool and London, the manufacturers of Manchester, and the day laborers of the kingdom, was something which no legislative body, except a Parliament of 'squires or cattle-owners, would ever have had the hardihood to propose, or the power to carry out. The aristocracy betray themselves most just before their fall. And in speaking of their approaching fall, we do not mean to utter any of the cheap predictions which always are being made in democracies of the ruin of aristocracies. We expect no crash or French revolution, or *Jacquerie* outbreaks, or the founding of an English republic. We mean that with this measure as law, the British Commonwealth makes one of those grand steps, which, like the signing of the Charter, or the Revolution of the Seventeenth century, or the passage of the last Reform bill, cannot be retaken, but measures a definite though slow progress. England now proposes to admit the lower, middle, and higher working classes into her Government. She checks possible revolution, attaches the laboring and artisan population to the upper classes, makes labor contented and hopeful, and capital more secure, and insures a safer and happier future for the nation, by taking a course which is in harmony with all the aspirations of the citizen, by giving suffrage to the laborers. Henceforth, unless the distribution of boroughs be very unjust, the liberal, democratic, progressive party, headed by Mr. Bright and his friends, will have a prodigious increase of power. Many a squire, and tory, and landholder will have to give place in Parliament to a manufacturer or merchant, or some new and self-made man, a Liberal and Democrat. Four hundred thousand fresh voters, well distributed, would hold almost the balance of power in future elections. The aristocrat, if he would lead, must fall in with democratic impulses. The ancient, slow, retrogressive "Conservative" party must give way for a fresher, more aggressive and reformatory party. Already we hear of Earl Derby's friends preparing for a severe struggle over the Poor Bill. Their last hope of power and influence lies in defeating it.

This step is the beginning of an *Americanizing* process in England. Her Parliament is to have more members representing substantially the same class and many similar ideas with those of our members of Congress. The new Democratic ideas are gradually to find embodiment, the separation of State and Church, the complete *secularization* of politics, the removal of the Irish Church, the destruction of entail, and the greater freedom given to the transfer of land, the limitation of class privileges, the doing away with useless expenditures, the more complete freedom of trade, and the duty of a popular system of education, apart from all associations with creed or Church.

These and similar ideas will, in the course of the next generation, become laws and institutions in England. With some peculiar advantages in her civil system and her more democratic responsibility of the ministry, she may even surpass America in true liberal, humane, and democratic progress. England under the new *régime* and the United States will be nearer and more united than under the old. Many jealousies and antipathies will pass away. The mere form of government will be no barrier between them, while the principles are so nearly alike.

The new party of progress in England has a worthy leader. A man bound by culture and habit and association to the old order of things, but whose intellect and conscience and an honorable ambition have attached him to the new, Mr. Gladstone seems providentially called to inaugurate the new era in English history.

The Crisis in the Cabinet.

From the Herald.

In connection with the general and all-absorbing issue of Southern reconstruction, the events of each succeeding day point to an inevitable and early reconstruction of the Cabinet. With each succeeding day the necessity in this direction devolving upon President Johnson becomes more urgent and more apparent. The time is not far off when, if the dissenting members of the present Cabinet shall have failed to take the initiative, the President will be constrained, in the vindication of his Southern policy, to begin the work of removal. His indulgence towards the subordinates of his administration whose sympathies and influence are employed against him cannot be much further extended. Every consideration of dignity and decorum on their part, however, suggests, or ought to suggest, to them the alternative of voluntarily retiring from the service of an official chief whose leading measures of Southern restoration they cannot actively support.

We refer especially to Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, Mr. Harlan, the Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Speed, the Attorney-General. These gentlemen should remember that the war of the Union against a Southern Rebellion and its work of destruction are at an end, and that the duties of peace, reunion, and restoration are now the order of the day. But, as it appears, they hold fast to the theory of Thaddeus Stevens, that the lately rebellious States are not now in the condition of States of the Union, relieved of a ruinous Rebel conspiracy, but are rather as provinces wrested from a foreign Power, disarmed, but still hostile to the General Government, and unfit to be trusted with a representation in either house of Congress. This issue between Thaddeus Stevens and the President admits of no compromise. The policy of the one or the other must prevail, and the conflict must go on till the radicals or the Administration shall have been supplanted.

The action of the two Houses of Congress upon the veto of the Civil Rights bill must inevitably result in widening the breach between the President and the radicals and in strengthening the Administration with the people. We dare say that the bill, passed originally, like the Freedmen's Bureau bill, by more than a two-thirds majority in each House, will fail of two-thirds in one or the other, under the powerful objections of the veto. In any event, the President in his reply to the New Jersey delegation on Wednesday last has declared that he is too old to retrace his steps, and that he shall take no step backward. The day, therefore, is near at hand when the duty of reorganizing his Cabinet will admit of no further delay. Unquestionably he does not wish, if he can avoid it, to make any Cabinet removals for differences of opinion upon questions of public policy; but the unity of the Cabinet is the first essential to a successful administration. In this view men who stand as obstructions must give way to principles and measures or be displaced, whatever may be their ministerial abilities or their claims on the score of public services. Messrs. Stanton, Harlan, and Speed represent the radical party in the Cabinet. The antagonism between that party and the President on the Civil Rights bill is too broad and comprehensive to justify any presumption of a reconciliation. The only course remaining to the radical members of the Cabinet indicated, consistent with patriotism and a proper self-respect, is gracefully to retire, and to leave the President free to reorganize his ministerial household in accordance with his general policy. As matters now stand the presence of Messrs. Stanton, Harlan, and Speed in the Cabinet is incompatible with the great object of harmony in the Administration, and they ought to retire.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky.

From the World.

A report of the Special Inspector of the Freedmen's Bureau discloses a condition of society and a state of feeling in Kentucky more analogous to that of the Cannibal Islands than to the Kentucky of a few years ago.

For this Kentucky is not responsible, but the *Tribune* and its friends. Kentucky is just as much a State in the Union as New York. If New York had been robbed of several hundred millions of dollars by the agency of a party in the other States; if she were subject to a sub-Government, established from Washington, which interfered between her citizens and her subjects—judging from the Anti-rent movement, and the burning of the quarantine—she would present just the same picture of lawlessness and violence as Kentucky.

Three States of this Union have been just as despotically governed for the last four years as any satrapy in Old Persia. Maryland has a Constitution made a great deal more for her by New York, Ohio, and New England, than by herself. Delaware owed her public representatives and Governor to the action of the Federal army. Kentucky has been systematically pillaged for some time.

The relation of the black to the white race in Kentucky would have been amicably settled, as in every other State, by the great law of labor, were it not for two things. First, the emancipation represents, in nine cases out of ten, a forcible robbery; secondly, the black, under the Freedmen's Bureau, is identified in the mind of the white as an antagonism to all his former ideas of American liberty; and the Bureau is at once an insult to a man and a degradation to a State.

Claude Duval was hanged for highway robbery. He was a very free handed and liberal fellow, giving to the poor largely from what he took from the rich; but the old fogies who administered law imagined that the rich had a right to determine the extent and objects of their charity, and turned him off at Tyburn.

If Duval had lived in these days, and robbed as an abolitionist, his portrait, and not himself, would only have undergone the process of hanging. The only difference between Duval and Greeley consists in the first calling taking from one to give to another robbery, and the latter calling it progress.

Has not the *Tribune* always been able to see that you could only give to the black man by taking from the white man, and that the sailor's plan of making his blanket longer, by cutting a piece from the top and sewing it on the bottom, really took a little from its capacity of covering?

Under the old system, in various States of this Union, the black was a slave and the white was free; under the new system, the black is free and the white is not. Three thousand millions of debt is a pretty dear money price for the Seward-Greeley whistle, to say nothing of half a million of the dead; and double that number of the demoralized. However, Exeter Hall is gratified, and a few Frenchmen, and that ought to be enough.

Dissolution of the Cabinet.

From the Daily News.

Again we have rumors of an impending change in the Cabinet at Washington. The quidnuncs tell us, with an air of authority, that the President is positively resolved to dismiss the recreant members of his council, and to replace them by persons who conform to the tests of fidelity to his Administration. The story is sufficiently plausible to gain credit with those who cannot understand how a Cabinet can be composed of individuals who openly avow their opposition to the principles and measures of the President. Andrew Jackson first propounded the maxim that a Cabinet should be a unit, and every subsequent Administration has illustrated the necessity of a perfect accord and co-operation between the President and the members of his council. That at least three members of the present Administration are in flagrant revolt against their chief, is a fact notorious to the whole country. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Attorney-General, with the utmost insolence of insubordination, disdain to disguise their hostility to the essential policy of the President; and all the patronage of their offices is expended in resistance to the darling objects of the Executive. Mr. Johnson's most vindictive enemies are of his own household; and they upon whom he should lean for support are the very men who would crush him to the earth.

We cannot comprehend how, with a proper sentiment of self-respect, the President can submit to be thus betrayed and balked by his own creatures and confidential advisers. The fact certainly argues an infirmity of nature, of which, in other matters, Mr. Johnson gives no indication. Yet, that a man should be at once resolute in confronting his enemies, and helpless under the influence of an ascendant character, is an inconsistency observed elsewhere than in the pages of fiction. Is it possible Mr. Johnson is so dominated by the imperious will of his Secretary of War that he cannot escape from the thraldom? If the suspicion be founded in fact, the degrading servitude is a fearful price to pay, even for the splendid distinctions of the Presidency. The revolt which the President tolerates in his Cabinet not only impugns the firmness of his character, but begets distrust of the sincerity of his professions. If he be really intent on the triumph of his policy, it is difficult to understand why he retains in power the very men who are most solicitous to defeat that policy.

Various conjectures are suggested in apology for the contradiction; but they are so utterly inadequate to the purpose, as to aggravate the suspicion of the President's irresolution. Thus, there are those who say Mr. Johnson should throw the responsibility of resignation on the refractory members of his Cabinet; whereas, in truth the moral effect of such an exhibition of energetic will as would be implied in their dismissal, would compensate him a thousand fold for the consequences of their resentment. Already, they hate him with the utmost fury of their vindictive natures; and their expulsion from office would paralyze their power, without increasing their venom. Mr. Johnson enjoys at this moment an opportunity never before offered a President. He is engaged, we know, in a fearful struggle, but he contends for truth, right, and the dearest interests of liberty; and he is supported by the sympathies of the American people—those sympathies that are never witheld from a brave man battling against oppression—those sympathies which, when cherished and justified, infalibly conduct their object to triumph. Let him emancipate himself from the malign influences that impair the energy of his will, and obstruct the success of his policy—let him repel from his presence the evil spirits that plot his destruction—let him throw himself on the confidence and affection of the people, and he will be sustained with enthusiasm which will at once insure the success of his Administration and invest him with a halo of popularity never enjoyed by a President.

Let him temporize, and seek shelter from the vengeance of his enemies in the paltry expedients of a meek and abject nature, and he will incur a contempt for which the inglorious ease of a timid spirit will be a poor equivalent.

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
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BEST IN THE WORLD.
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FREE FROM STEMS.
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DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,
General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc.,
has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.

FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S
Tobacco and Cigar Store,
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CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
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REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions.
Of all descriptions.
Always on hand.
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
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One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
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TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 56 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST,
Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co.,
Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily at
3 19 lmrp No. 25 S. TENTH Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 13

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SEMINARY OF ST. CHARLES BORROMEO.
THE CORNER-STONE
of the New Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo will be laid
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 4,
At 3 o'clock.
Addresses will be made by
THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD,
THE REV. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, S. J.
(formerly Rector of the Seminary),
THE VERY REV. DR. O'HARA, V. G.,
And others.
Most of the Reverend Clergy of the Diocese will be present.
A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, across the Market Street Bridge, on Wednesday Afternoon, April 4, at 2 o'clock, for the grounds of the New Seminary and will return to Philadelphia at half-past 4 o'clock.
Excursion Tickets, 25 cents. Can be had at any of the Churches 3 30 5t

☞ FENIANS, ATTENTION! A BEAUTIFUL Card Photograph of the Irish Fenian Executive, comprising likenesses from life of Stephens, Luby, O'Leary, Mulcahey, O'Connor, Roantree, Kickham, O'Donovan (Rossa), together with a fac simile of the bonds of the Irish Republic, now published and for sale. Every Fenian should have one. Single copies 25 cents. The trade supplied at $15 per hundred. Orders accompanied with the money will receive prompt attention. Single copies sent postpaid. Copyright secured. Address W. C. BELLOCH,
Box 349 Post Office.
3 30 3t Or No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street, Phila.

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
3 30 t4 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

☞ "EXCELSIOR ROCK" SPRING, SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York.
The water of this very superior spring is unequalled in its medicinal qualities.
A. R. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and No. 2 BARCLAY Street, New York city.
Sold at wholesale in Philadelphia by
WHITALL, TATUM & CO.,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,
and retailed by the leading Druggists, Hotels, and first-class Grocers. 3 10 swimrp*

☞ COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,
PHILADELPHIA, March 26, 1866.
NOTICE.—To the Constables of the City of Philadelphia.—The Constables of the various Wards of the City are hereby notified to appear in Court on the FIRST MONDAY IN APRIL, and make their return, according to law, of such persons in their Wards who sell Liquor without license, and be prepared to go at once before the Grand Jury as witnesses upon indictments to be then sent in against said offenders.
WILLIAM B. MANN,
3 27 6t District Attorney.

☞ THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND, with the Voyage Home to New York, and the celebrated Burning Ship, at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, above TWELFTH, EVERY EVENING and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons. 3 26 6t

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 335

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

THE EYE AND EAR.
EYE EAR THROAT
DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 321 lm'rp

SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,
Having added to their former business that of
MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,
Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including
Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,
LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.
Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.
Of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30thstu3m

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
PAPIER MACHE GOODS.
TARTAN GOODS,
SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.
A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
1 24 Below Tenth street.

PAPER HANGINGS,
FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,
No. 52 North FIFTH Street.
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
3 28 lmj *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

PASSPORTS PROCURED, ACKNOWLEDGments, Depositions, Affidavits to Accounts, taken by JOHN H. FRICK, Notary Public, Commissioner for all the States, Pension and Prize Agent, No. 225 DOCK Street. 3 24 12t

REMOVED.—S. & JAMES M. FLANNAGAN have removed from No. 304 to No. 420 S. DELAWARE Avenue. 3 29 12t

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
NEW GOODS FOR SPRING SALES
AT PRICES TO MEET THE VIEWS OF BUYERS.
ARE OPENING TO-DAY, FOR
SPRING SALES:
FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
NEW STYLE SPRING SHAWLS.
NEW TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS.
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.
MAGNIFICENT FOULARDS.
SPLENDID BLACK SILKS.
P. S.—The above are all new goods, and at prices to suit. 3 24 stuth

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation, 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES,
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID, and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c. to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 45

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.
Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m§

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 385

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 §] Also WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 833 CHESNUT STREET.
3 16 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
365 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 22
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT.
PETER SIEGFRIED,
3 20 1m Proprietor.

MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.—ON hand, a large assortment of Gravestones, of various designs, made of the finest Italian and American Marble at the Marble Works of
A. STEINMETZ,
3 27 tuths3m] RIDGE Avenue, below Eleventh street.

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS
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Always on hand.
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.]

Religious Intelligence.—*Interesting Sunday School Anniversary.*—The Second Reformed Dutch Church, in Seventh street, above Brown, was crowded last night in all parts on the occasion of the anniversary of the Sunday Schools belonging to the church, notwithstanding an admission fee of twenty-five cents was charged. The exercises were opened by a "Grand March" on the organ, while the scholars entered the church. This was followed with music by the choir, after which the scholars united in singing the hymn, "Shouting the Tidings of the Gospel."

Prayer was then offered by the pastor. The hymn sung by the Infant Schools was well done, and reflected credit on the superintendent and teachers.

The annual report as read showed that the actual attendance in the main School was 344; Infant School, 159; teachers and officers, 60. This does not include the number on the roll. During the year there was a large amount of money contributed for Sunday School purposes.

The Librarian's report showed that at the present time there are 1590 volumes in the library. The books are suited to both children and adults.

Rev. Theodore Cuyler, of Brooklyn, delivered an admirable address, which was received with great favor by the audience. In the course of the evening a large number of offerings were made, by the different classes, of beautiful designs.

Among the books presented to D. W. C. Moore and Elwood Matlack, Superintendents of the Schools, were the "Dusseldorf Gallery," containing twenty-three large exquisite engravings, among which are:—The Weaver of Silesia, Madonna and Child, Blind Father's Farewell Blessing, Germania, Stag beset by Wolves, Rudolph of Hapsburg, Dutch Chateau, The Magdalen. The remarks of the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Talmage, and Mr. Griffith were received with much favor by the audience.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. R. Jeffery, pastor of the Fourth Baptist Church, Fifth and Buttonwood streets, on Sunday last, preached a thanksgiving sermon, in view of the gracious revival now in progress in that church. He stated that the revival commenced about the first of December of last year, and since that time 202 persons had been added to the church, of whom 184 were by baptism; 80 were males and 104 females; 48 were scholars from the Sunday School. Of the whole number 8 were married couples, 5 husbands, 2 wives, and 33 children of the members of the church. At the close of the sermon the pastor stated that there was a debt of $6500 on the church, which sum was raised by collection before the close of the services.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Easter at the Cathedral.—Solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated in the Cathedral on Easter Sunday (to-morrow) at 10½ o'clock, by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood. The sermon will be delivered by the Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Rector of St. Charles Seminary. Before the mass, the 'Grand March," by Lindpaintner, will be sung, followed by the "Te Deum" of Haydn. The mass will be Hummel's, B flat. At the offertorium a duo for sopranos and chorus, arranged from Mendelssohn's "Song of Praise," will be sung. Before the sermon the choir will sing a "Veni Creator," for six voices, arranged from Stevens. At the conclusion of the mass the Bishop will impart the Papal Benediction, after which the overture of Mehul's "Joseph" will be played. The choir will be accompanied by the Germania Orchestra. The entire services in the choir will be under the able direction of Mr. M. H. Cross.

In the afternoon the Right Rev. Bishop will sing Pontifical Vespers. After the usual psalms there will be sung the "Alma Virgo," by Hummel; the "Regini Cœli," by Novello, and at the Benediction, "O Sacrum Convivium," from Beethoven, and a "Tantum Ergo," by Spohr.

Holy Saturday.—To-day being Holy Saturday, towards noon an office and mass will be observed by the Catholic Church, which was formerly celebrated during the night before Easter, to honor the time of Christ's resurrection. On this day the sombre dress which the altars have worn since Passion Sunday, is removed, and the usual ornaments are replaced. The ceremonies begin on this occasion outside the church, where fire is struck from a flint and coals are thus lighted. The priest, attended by ministers carrying a cross, holy water, and incense, proceed to the entrance of the church and blesses the new fire and also five grains of incense. A procession is then formed in which the thurifer goes first, with an acolyte, carrying on a plate the five grains of blessed incense, the sub-deacon follows with the cross, next the clergy in order, and last of all the officiating priest. When the deacon enters the church an acolyte, who carries a candle lighted from the blessed fire outside, lights one of three candles carried on a rod by the deacon, who, holding it up, kneels, as all do except the sub-deacon. The same is done in the middle of the church and before the altar, when the other two candles borne by the deacon are lighted; the triple light being emblematic of the Light of Christ, and signifies that the article of faith contained in the mystery of the Holy Trinity was communicated by Christ risen from the dead. Next, the priest proceeds to bless the Paschal Candle, which is figurative of the body of Christ, and not being lighted at the beginning of the service, represents Him as dead, the five grains of blessed incense subsequently fixed in the candle in the shape of a cross denoting the five aromatic spices that embalmed His body in the sepulchre. The ceremony of blessing the Baptismal Font then follows, during which the priest divides water in the shape of a cross to signify that it confers grace and sanctity by the merits of Christ crucified. He then touches it with his hand, praying that it may be free from all impressions of evil spirits, and makes the sign of the cross three times over the water, blessing it in the name of the Holy Trinity. Next, separating the water with his hand, he casts some of it out towards the four quarters of the world to denote that the grace of baptism flows over all the earth. He then breathes upon it the form of a cross, praying God to bless it with the infusion of His Spirit, that it may receive the virtue of sanctifying souls. Plunging the Paschal Candle three times into the Font, the priest prays that the Holy Ghost may descend upon it as He did at the baptism of Christ in the waters of the Jordon. The priest closes the ceremony by mixing holy oil and chrism with the water to signify that baptism consecrates to God. The celebration of Mass on Holy Saturday concludes the services of the great week. The Sunday following, called Easter day—from *Oriens*, the east or rising—is celebrated with all the pomp and magnificence the Roman Church affords, in honor of the Resurrection of Christ.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Dr. Smiley's Church.—To-morrow will be a very interesting day at the Second Congregational Church, corner of Eleventh and Wood streets, Rev. George W. Smiley, D. D., Pastor. A large number of persons will be received into the communion of the church, according to the forms and usages of the denomination. The ordinance of Baptism will also be administered, and the Lord's Supper be participated in by the membership.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Increase of Members.—At First Church, Kensington, Rev. William Eva's Presbyterian Church, on Girard avenue, on last Sunday there were over fifty persons joined the church on profession of their faith. The edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity. The Rev. Dr. Eva was assisted in administering the Communion by Rev. Dr. Crittenden, of the Presbyterian Church, to the members of the church, which numbers over one thousand communicants. The occasion was one of deep interest, and long to be remembered by those whose good fortune it was to be present.

The services at American Mechanics' Hall, corner of Fourth and George streets, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, will be of an interesting character. The Rev. A. Manship, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Philadelphia Conference, has been secured to preach the sermon. The Union Singing Society of Philadelphia will sing several Easter anthems on the occasion. The seats are free to all.

EPISCOPAL.

On the morning of Easter Sunday the Apostolic rite of confirmation, or the laying on of hands, will take place at Grace Church, Twelfth and Cherry streets, Bishop Vail, of Kansas, officiating. In the early ages of the Christian Church this solemn observance was observed on Easter Sunday, and repentant backsliders and penitent sinners were received, arrayed in robes of white, symbolical of the purity of their professions. The solemn fast of Good Friday having passed, Easter Sunday is a joyful day of worship, heralded in by exultant anthems, "Christ is Risen."

Heavy Loss of Money.—A few minutes before three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. S. H. Hurlock, formerly in business in Second street, was coming away from the Girard Bank, with $6500 in cash in a side pocket, when he stumbled over the foot of a person passing at the time, and fell to the pavement. He passed on his way up Third street to a banking-house, and when he arrived there, found that his money had disappeared. This is a very hard case, as the money lost was all Mr. Hurlock had in the world, he having just sold out his store, and the cash lost was the proceeds of the sale, together with some borrowed money. It is not known whether it was an adroit robbery, or a simple accident by which the package of money was thrown out of his pocket.

Robbery in a Church.—On Thursday evening, during the religious services at Scott Methodist Episcopal Church, at Eighth and Dickerson streets, a fine fur cape, belonging to a lady named Walker, was stolen. She had gone forward to the altar for prayers, and left the cape in her seat, from which it was taken. The person, if caught, who would steal under such solemn circumstances, should be dealt with to the fullest extent of the law.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—
Tickets can be had at
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, corner of Broad and Locust streets.
Lessee and Manager.........WILLIAM WHEATLEY
EASTER MONDAY, April 2, 1866.
First appearance in several years of the
GREAT RAVELS.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
AND A TROUPE OF ARTISTS NUMBERING FORTY PERSONS,
among whom may be mentioned the
MARTINETTI FAMILY (SIX IN NUMBER),
SIGNORITA PEPITA,
Premiere Danseuse, from the Opera at Paris,
M. VON HAMME,
first male dancer and ballet master from Hamburg,
Mad'lles Vandris, Marzetti, Desirée, Julia Lehman, Mons. Vandris, Garcia, Schmidt, Axtel, C. Lehman, and a
Full and Magnificent Corps de Ballet.
The Orchestra under the direction of M. Romainville from Paris.
The evening's entertainment will commence with the Ballet Pantomime, called
KIM KA;
OR, THE ADVENTURES OF AN AERONAUT.
Ventalatan.........GABRIEL RAVEL
Kim Ka.........ANTOINE RAVEL
and a full Company.
To be followed by
THE DEFIANCE.
A Classic Scene of Groupings, by JULIEN and PHILLIPPE MARTINETTI.
To conclude with the Great Fairy Pantomime entitled the
RED GNOME.
THE FAMOUS WARRIOR.........ANTOINE RAVEL
THE RED GNOME.........YOUNG AMERICA
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Admission.........75 cents
Reserved Seats, Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Family Circle 40 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Seats can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music on Friday, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Doors open at ¼ past 7—to commence at ¼ before 8.
Seats secured six days in advance. 3 28 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.........Resident Manager
Doors open at 6·45. Curtain rises at 7·45.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
Positively last performance of Scribe's Elegant Play, in five acts, entitled
BETRAYER AND BETRAYED;
BETRAYER AND BETRAYED;
BETRAYER AND BETRAYED;
OR,
CROSSING THE QUICKSANDS.
CROSSING THE QUICKSANDS.
CROSSING THE QUICKSANDS.
pronounced by the press of the city to be a most interesting and elegant play.
It will be presented with a
MOST POWERFUL CAST.
The performance will conclude with the popular afterpiece.
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
MONDAY EVENING, April 2,
will be presented Charles Reade's great work,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
which, having had a successful
RUN OF OVER 250 NIGHTS
in London, is still in the full tide of its successful career.
The performance will conclude each evening with
A MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT (Saturday) March 31,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. E. TILTON.
THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT,
in which Miss Fanny V. Tilton will make her debut, and Mr. S. Hemple will appear.
THE HOUSEHOLD FAIRY
AND
BURIED ALIVE.
Messrs. Tilton, McKee Rankin, Marlowe, Stuart Robson, Mackay, and Miss Price, Mrs. C. Henri, and Mrs. Crease all in this Grand Combination.
MONDAY, MR. J. E. MURDOCH.
WILD OATS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRST BENEFIT
OF
MR. OWEN FAWCETT.
COMEDY, FARCE, DRAMA.
SATURDAY,
first time in this city, the new Comedy, so successful in London and New York, of
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?
Jack Raggett.........Mr. Owen Fawcett
First time in this country, the new Farce of a
TICKET-OF-LEAVE.
Mr Aspen Quiver.........Mr Owen Fawcett
To conclude with Boucicault's Drama of
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Augustus.........Mr. Owen Fawcett
MONDAY—First night of the celebrated actress,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth
WONDERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
EL NINO EDDIE,
the Child Wonder, on the Tight Rope
THE CELEBRATED FOWLER SISTERS.
GRAND BALLETS, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, ETC.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION OF ARTISTS.

BURGESS, PRENDERGAST, HUGHES, AND LA RUE'S
MINSTRELS,
MINSTRELS,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, TENTH AND CHESNUT.
COMPLETE SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES!
THREE NIGHTS MORE!
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
March 29, 30, and 31.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock.
The Great Confederation of distinguished
ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES,
THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD,
in a Minstrel Grand Carnival of New Acts, New Songs, and New Jokes.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured at TURNER HAMILTON'S Book Store, No. 106 S. TENTH Street, Assembly Buildings. 3 26 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH,
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26,
THE GREAT
KALEIDOPHOTOSCOPE,
AND GIFT ENTERTAINMENT.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Doors open at 1½. Commence at 2½ o'clock. 3 26 6t

FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS AT THE MUSICAL FUND HALL.
OPENING NIGHT A GREAT SUCCESS.
THE PREMIER BAND OF THE WORLD.
Introducing an entire change of programme nightly, as performed by them throughout the United States, and at Wood's Minstrels' Hall, No. 514 Broadway, New York, for the past four years; received with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of applause by crowded and fashionable audiences. Everything original.
3 28 4t COOL WHITE, Manager.

THIRD WEEK OF THE GREAT PANORAMA OF IRELAND.—National Hall, MARKET St., above Twelfth, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at 8 P. M. Also WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 P. M. Doors open one hour previous. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten years, 15 cents. 3 26 6t

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition. 1 1tf

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION To Release a Certain Property of Benjamin Sharp from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and forever discharge the following described property of Benjamin Sharp from the lien of a judgment interest on the official bond of John Given, City Commissioner (D. C. D. S. B., December Term, 1862, No. 98), to wit:—All those certain two tracts of land, situate on the north side of the West Chester road, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, containing together one hundred and two square perches more or less, and described according to a survey made thereof by James Miller, Surveyor, as follows, viz.:—Beginning at a stone standing by the side of said road, in the line of land formerly of Catharine Hipple, now or late of —— Eckert, thence by the side of said road north eighty degrees, west two hundred and seventy-six feet eleven inches to a stone a corner of land formerly of Blankley's, now or late of Joseph Hughes, thence by the same north sixty-one degrees and thirty-six minutes, east two hundred and ninety-one feet six inches to a stone a corner of land formerly of Catharine Hipple, now or late of said —— Eckert, thence by the same south five degrees five minutes, east one hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches to the place of beginning: Provided, That the co-sureties of the said Benjamin Sharp consent thereto, and that the sum of ten dollars be paid to the City Solicitor for the use of the city, to defray the expenses incurred in the publication of this resolution.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 31 1t

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Repairing with Tramway Stone of Pearl Street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth, and a Certain Street in the Ninth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to repave, with tramway stone, in the tracks of the wheels, Pearl street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth street, in the Fourteenth Ward, and a certain street south of Market street, running east from Ninth street a depth of one hundred and sixteen feet, thence extending southward one hundred and forty-five feet to Jayne street, in the Ninth Ward. And if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track, he is authorized to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 31 1t

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Paving of Spruce street, from Fortieth to Forty-sixth Streets, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Spruce street, from Fortieth to the east side of Forty-sixth street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, for the paving thereof. The conditions of the contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of the paving from the property owners, and shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep the street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 31 1t

RESOLUTION To Name a Certain Street running Eastward from Ninth street, south of Market street, in the Ninth Ward, Billington street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That a certain street sixteen feet wide, running eastward from Ninth street, south of Market street, the depth of one hundred and sixteen feet; thence extending southward one hundred and forty-five feet to Jayne street, in the Ninth Ward, be called and named Billington street, and that the Chief Commissioner of Highways be authorized and is hereby directed to index the same accordingly.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 31 1t

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Laying of Board Sidewalks on Allen's Lane in the Twenty-second Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on Allen's lane, from the Main street to Green street, in the Twenty-second Ward, to lay a board sidewalk four feet wide within thirty days from the date of said notice, and if they refuse or fail to comply with said notice, he is authorized to do the work and collect the cost from the owners of property fronting thereon.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 31 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorize the Construction of a Sewer on Nineteenth and Hamilton streets, Fifteenth Ward.

Whereas, a majority of the property owners on the line of Nineteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Hamilton street, and on Hamilton street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, have filed their petition in the Department of Surveys as directed by the act of Assembly approved April 8, 1864, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Nineteenth and Hamilton streets as aforesaid, which application has been approved by the Board of Surveyors; and at a meeting held January 15, 1866, they authorized the construction of a sewer in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance approved November 11, 1858, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Construction of Branch Culverts or Drains;" and whereas, owing to the enhanced price of materials and labor, the cost per linear foot will exceed the amount stipulated by law as payable by the said property owners; therefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct a sewer on the line of Nineteenth street, from Pennsylvania avenue to Hamilton street, and on Hamilton street, from Nineteenth to within twenty feet of the east line of Twentieth street, to be built of brick, with a clear inside diameter of three feet on the said Nineteenth street, and upon the said Hamilton two feet six inches, with the necessary inlets for the proper surface drainage, in accordance with a plan and specifications to be prepared by the Department of Surveys.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise according to law, announcing that proposals will be received for the construction of said sewer, and he shall allot the work to the lowest bidder who shall give the necessary security, and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the line of said sewer, as authorized by the act of Assembly approved April 8, 1864, and in manner and form provided by sections 3 and 4 of ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Construction of Branch Culverts or Drains," approved November 11, 1858. The excess of the cost of said sewer over and above the amount assessed upon the property fronting thereon, exclusive of the cost of the street intersections, legal deductions authorized by act of Assembly, inlets and manholes, shall be paid by the owners of property. The cost of the street intersections, legal deductions, inlets, and manholes, as aforesaid, shall be paid from the item of the appropriation to the Department of Highways for that purpose designated: Provided, The amount to be paid by the city shall not exceed the sum of six hundred dollars.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 31 1t

AN ORDINANCE Directing the Board of Health to Receive Patients for Treatment in the Municipal Hospital.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Board of Health are hereby directed to receive as soon as possible for treatment in the Municipal Hospital, all persons afflicted with any contagious or infectious disease, who would otherwise be a charge upon the Guardians of the Poor, and any patients now in the Almshouse afflicted with smallpox may be at once removed to the Municipal Hospital.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 31 1t

RESOLUTION To Approve the Sureties of Nathan Spering Commissioner of Highways elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That George B. Bains and M. Hall Stanton be and they are hereby approved as the sureties of Nathan Spering, Commissioner of Highways elect, and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bond with warrant of attorney to be executed by the said parties, and to cause a judgment to be entered thereon, and further to file a certificate of record that the lien of said judgment entered in pursuance of said warrant of attorney shall only operate against the respective properties submitted to the Committee on Finance by the said sureties, that is to say, the lien of the judgment against George B. Bains shall only operate on and against a certain lot of ground whereon is erected the house numbered 824 Franklin street, and the premises numbered 723 Cherry street and 106 Eutaw street, used as a factory. The lien of the judgment against M. Hall Stanton shall only operate on and against a certain lot of ground whereon is erected house numbered 1223 N. Thirteenth street, in the Twentieth Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 31 1t

RESOLUTION Authorizing the "Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company" to Erect a Telegraph Wire on Certain Poles.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That permission be and is hereby granted the "Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company" to place a telegraph wire on the poles of the "Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph," on Second street, from Walnut street to Reed street, and on Reed street from Second street to Ninth street, provided said "Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company" renew such poles on the route as may be deemed necessary. The construction of said line to be in accordance with an Ordinance approved April eighteenth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An Ordinance, Regulating the Construction of Telegraph Lines through the City of Philadelphia."

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 31 1t

RESOLUTION To Approve the Sureties of Charles Oat, Superintendent of Trusts elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That Joseph Oat and J. Clifford Oat be and they are hereby approved as the sureties of Charles Oat as Superintendent of Trusts elect, and that the City Solicitor be directed to prepare the necessary bond and warrant of attorney and enter the same of record without requiring said sureties to submit a schedule of their real estate and tax bills.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 31 1t

AN ORDINANCE Relative to the Construction of the Sewer on Coates Street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That so much of the expenses of constructing a Sewer under Ordinance approved December 2, 1865, as is therein directed to be paid out of Item 22 of the Ordinance of Appropriation to the Department of Highways for the year 1865, shall be paid out of Item 22 of appropriation to the same Department for the year 1866.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
3 31 1t

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWAR
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
3 22 frp No. 712 CHESNUT S

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.
Purchasers wishing a
HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH
Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 3 24

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 30§ Solid Silver-ware.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.
CAPITAL STOCK...$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel, and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.
Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·03 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 3 22

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
REAL ESTATE.
LARGE AND VALUABLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 614 RACE Street, west of Sixth street, opposite the Franklin Square.
On Tuesday,
April 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable three-story brick messuage with double three-story back buildings, and lot of ground situate on the south side of Race street west of Sixth street, No. 614, containing in front on Race street 22 feet 9 inches and extending in depth 138 feet to a 23 feet street called Haines street. Also, an undivided moiety of all that strip of ground, south side of Race street, 99 feet west of Sixth street; containing on Race street 1 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 138 feet to the said Haines street. It has two parlors with folding doors, fire proof under stair case back building, ironing-room and kitchen on the first floor; two chambers, dining-room and bathroom, water-closet and store-room on the second floor; three rooms on main building and two rooms in back building; water-closet and chambermaid's-closet, with hot and cold water on the third floor. All the water passes through underground drain into street sewer.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.
PUBLIC SALE.—VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE CENTRAL BUILDINGS, Nos. 218 and 220 WALNUT Street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange, 35 feet on Walnut street, 140 feet in depth to Pear street, two fronts.
On Tuesday,
April 3, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick buildings and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Walnut street, directly opposite the Exchange; containing together in front on Walnut street 35 feet, and extending in depth about 140 feet to Pear street, known as the Central Buildings, with a passage way running through to Pear street, on which is erected a five-story brick building. The attention of capitalists, bankers, and insurance companies is called to the above mentioned property, combining as it does, many advantages. Its close proximity to the Exchange, together with two fronts, make it desirable. Property in this particular block is considered of more value per foot than in any other block in the whole length of Walnut street.
Clear of all incumbrance.
For further particulars apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, March 1866. 3 15 16t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO., AUCTIONERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
1 23tuthsm3m No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 225 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
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BRANDIES, WINES,
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To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866.

"The Scovel Defection."

WE publish elsewhere a letter which has been handed us by Mr. JAMES M. SCOVEL, in which he endeavors to justify his "eccentric behavior" a few days since, or rather, we should say, he utters a wild philippic against such persons as have been engaging in the field sport of hunting him "like a partridge to the mountains." We have cheerfully opened our columns to the gentleman for his own defense.

We know of no one who is supposed to be more able to make an excuse than SCOVEL, and we therefore give room to his own argument to the detriment of that of his new friend, the New York *World*. That the writer has utterly and entirely failed to justify his conduct is evident to any disinterested observer. His letter is a tissue of misrepresentations, wild denunciation, and useless appeals to his own conscience. What *we* appeal to is the enlightened intelligence of the citizens of his native State and the opinions of every honorable man, we care not what may be his politics, and not to a moral monitor whose perceptions have been perverted by treachery and ingratitude.

Let us look, however, at what the honorable Senator says in extenuation of his desertion of party and violation of promises. He goes back to the election of Hon. JOHN P. STOCKTON, and examines the record in regard to the election by a plurality rule in the joint convention. What may be his object in so doing is hidden from us. What had Mr. SCOVEL in February, 1866, to do with the original election of a gentleman whom the United States Senate had declared not entitled to a seat on its floor? Who authorized JAMES M. SCOVEL to sit as judge and referee on the action of the highest deliberative body in the land and yet this State Senate; or, inflated with conceit and intoxicated with vanity, presumes to say that Mr. STOCKTON was wrongly ousted by a majority of the upper house of our national Legislature!

The audacious assurance thus evinced would do honor to BALZAC. But passing by the impropriety, the irrevelance of the quotation, let us see what the writer says of the Convention which elected STOCKTON. He says, "It (the plurality rule) was *passed by Republican* votes in joint meeting, against my protest."

He thus endeavors to throw the blame of the illegal election of Mr. STOCKTON on the Republican party, totally ignoring the fact that in a joint convention which could elect by a large majority a Democratic Senator, the Democratic party, having the power, must be responsible for any law adopted. If the Republican votes, without the aid of the omnipotent SCOVEL, was able to pass the plurality law, then why was it that they were utterly unable to elect their candidate? No, Mr. SCOVEL, the Democrats, who were friends of Mr. STOCKTON, used their influence to secure the plurality rule, and on them, and not on the Republicans, rests the responsibility.

But while taking the trouble to set Mr. SCOVEL right, we cannot see that the question of the legality of the election last year has anything to do with the present case. The Senate has unseated a member from New Jersey. It, and it alone, is judge of its actions, and all that the Legislature of our neighbor has to do is to quietly proceed to fill the vacancy. So much for the first part of the letter.

"A man," says this modern SOLON, "with an empty pocket, can defy the world, the flesh, and the devil." This is curious. Such a statement reminds me of a little story we heard attributed to the agent of the Camden and Amboy. A man applied for the position of a conductor. He was refused because he did not possess a watch. The next applied with the article and received the coveted post. The agent shrewdly explained his: "If a man has a watch and all the paraphernalia of a gentleman, then he will be satisfied with his salary; but if he lacks these ornaments, then the Company will be robbed in order that he may secure them."

Go to the agent, Mr. SCOVEL; consider his ways and be wise! A man with an empty pocket is the one who desires to have it filled. "Put money in thy purse" is a motto for hungry legislators. We would rather trust a rich man than a poor one in the possession of political trust. It is evident that Mr. SCOVEL has inverted the order of his premises. But enough of this foolish saw invented by the Senator from Camden.

"I require that the caucus should name the man before I agreed to go into joint Convention." A DANIEL come to judgment. This dictator, this arbitrator of the fate of the Union party, is to sit quietly in his chair, to which he was elevated by his colleagues, and wait until the choice is made and submitted to him for ratification. Suppose he sees fit to veto their nomination, they are to go back and select another, and so on until they choose one of the four men named by him. And who constituted him the judge, the ruler, the king of the Union caucus? This man was sent as a Senator—one of a dozen. As a constituent part of the caucus he has his due share of power, and it is only the necessities, the accidental and unfortunate difficulties to which the party is subjected, that has enabled him to dare to ask such regal privileges.

"I am right within the doors of my conscience, and who dares to say that I will not go into joint convention for FELIX, VANDYKE, or GREGORY?" That is not the question. It is your business to go for *any* one whom the caucus may select, and if the choice fall on any of the gentleman named, well and good—if not, whoever may be the candidate. That is all we have to say on that point. If Mr. SCOVEL made any limitation he behaved with unwarranted insolence, and deserves the worst epithets that even those who hunt mountain (?) partridges could heap upon him. By-the-by, who does "hunt partridges in the mountains?"

Long residence in Jersey has made Mr. SCOVEL form vague ideas of mountains. Probably he refers to the mountains of his native State, for any of greater altitude, strange to say, do not abound in that particular bill. The Senator's knowledge of political truth and hunting are about equal.

The letter fails utterly to set Mr. SCOVEL right in the eyes of honest men. But now to something else.

Did not Mr. JAMES M. SCOVEL produce this morning, on the boat in which he crossed the Delaware river, a letter direct from ANDREW JOHNSON, signed by the President, in which he (the President) promised to give SCOVEL any position under the Government, provided he could secure the election of a conservative from Jersey, or prevent the choice of a radical? Did not SCOVEL show the letter to a gentleman from Atlantic City?

Does not this form an explanation of the strange conduct, or the "eccentric behavior," of that honorable gentleman? We say emphatically that it does. That such a letter was exhibited, and that the solution of Mr. SCOVEL'S conduct, appears probable in this light. We can *prove* what we assert. But we must now leave the gentleman to his conscience and his constituents.

The unanimity with which the Republican press of both New Jersey and our own city have condemned his conduct must have shown by this time to him that his hopes of success in his ambitious scheme are ill-founded. Having broken his most solemn pledges to gratify his personal vanity, who will trust hereafter a perjured man? Having by his conduct, at once infamous and dastardly, sought to compel his own election, what party will hereafter receive this forswearer of promises into its ranks? When the day comes that the Republican party is willing to send as Senator such a man as JAMES M. SCOVEL, may that day be the signal for its destruction. Within three days he has forfeited the respect of every honest man. He has turned his popularity into contumely; he has excited a storm of indignation which will sweep before it this juvenile compound of treachery and vanity. He has performed an action within the last three days which has placed him almost beyond the pale of reconciliation. On Monday will be the crisis of his fate. If he retracts, if he apologizes, and gives an explanation, the party *may* receive it as an excuse. If he changes his vote and casts it in favor of going into joint convention, he *may* regain a place in the political ranks. If he does not, then good-night to SCOVEL. The scorn and contempt of every honorable man will follow him into the walks of private life, from which he will never more emerge. Of all foul political beings, may we be protected from contact with a renegade!

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ FIFTH GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Services on Easter Sunday by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESEY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Morning, Confirmation and Communion. Subject in the Evening, "Elijah's Flight into the Wilderness." Committee will sit on Wednesday evening to receive pew rents and let pews. Strangers are invited.

☞ WEST PHILADELPHIA INSTITUTE, THIRTY-NINTH, above MARKET Street.—Lecture by Professor HENRY MORTON, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 o'clock. Subject—GALVANISM. To be illustrated with Experiments.
Tickets for the Course, $1. Single tickets, 25 cents.
For sale at the LIBRARY, at MARK'S DRUG STORE, COOMBE'S DRUG STORE, and by any of the Board of Managers. 3 31 3t

☞ REV. J. C. FLETCHER, RECENTLY returned from South America, will address the Sabbath Schools of the Second Presbyterian Church, SEVENTH Street, below ARCH (Rev. Dr. Beadle's), Sabbath Afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, on the present progress of the Gospel in Brazil. A cordial invitation is extended to all of the Sabbath Schools in the city.

☞ THE REVIVAL IN FRANCE.—ON account of the Work of Grace in Paris, under the labors of REGINALD RADCLIFF, Esq., a Layman of the Church of England, will be given in the CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, Spring Garden street, below Broad, by the Rector, J. W. BONHAM, on Sunday Evening. Service to commence at 7·30.

☞ REV P. S. HENSON WILL DELIVER his lecture on the "Secret of Success," in aid of the Sunday School, at the BROAD STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of BROAD and BROWN Streets, on TUESDAY Evening, April 3. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ FIFTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Mr HANNA'S), TWENTIETH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½, morning; Communion Services at 3½, afternoon, and Preaching by Rev. Mr BAIN, of Cannonsburg, Pa., at 7½, evening.

☞ COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Preaching To-morrow (Sabbath) by the Pastor, Rev. S. ALEXANDER MUTCHMORE. Service in the Morning at 10½ o'clock. In the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, he will deliver the first of a Course of Lectures to Young Men.

☞ THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Sunday School Missionary Society of the Spring Garden Baptist Church, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace, will take place To-morrow (Sunday) Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Address by the Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church.

☞ CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, FILBERT Street, above Seventeenth. EASTER SUNDAY—Communion service at 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening service at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermons, morning and evening, by Rev. W. T. SABINE.

☞ SCOTT M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH, above Tasker. Preaching, 10½; Easter Sermon. 7½, Paul's thorn in the flesh, by Rev. T. B. MILLER. Sacrament at 3 o'clock. Revival still in progress.

☞ WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by the Rev. JOHN S. HANNA, at half-past 10 A. M. and half past 3 P. M.

☞ CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets, T. H. STOCKTON, Pastor, Sabbath, 3½ P. M.

☞ KENSINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Communion (To-morrow) at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ evening.

☞ REV. B. H. NADAL, D. D., WILL preach in TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, to-morrow at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

☞ OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 625 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1866.
A meeting of the Stockholders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 16th of April, 1866, at 3½ o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to assess upon each share of the Capital Stock of said Company the sum of FIVE CENTS. By order of the Board of Directors,
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Investment	Market value.
100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	$461,061·4
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new	
70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30	
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds	
15 000 U. S. Loan of 1881	
10 000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds	
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes	
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds	
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds	
10,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds	
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds	
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading	
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank	
142 shares Williamsport Water Company	
Mortgages Ground Rents and Real Estate	147,300·9
Loans on collateral amply secured	169,481·9
Premium notes secured by policies	217,504·3
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds	52,409·16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer	20,000·0
Cash on hand and in banks	65,824·14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1	10,223·06

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865
$544,492·92.
Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to
$87,636·31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thu aiding th insured to pay premiums.
The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in forc January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during th year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,
George Nugent,
Hon. James Pollock,
Albert C. Roberts,
P. B. Mingle,
Samuel Work,

William J. Howard,
Samuel T. Bodine,
John Aikman,
Henry K. Bennett,
Hon Joseph Allison,
Isaac Hazlehurst.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu2m4p

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES
have taken thirty two First Premiums, gold and silver medals, at the principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the FACT that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements, and peculiarities of construction" have been adopted by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights*), and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and Highest-priced Square PIANOS, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in *every Piano manufactured by them without increase of cost* to the purchaser, in order that ALL their patrons may reap its benefit.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert-rooms.

Warerooms at BLASIUS BROTHERS',
3 16sw8 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

LOOKING GLASSES,
GREATLY REDUCED
IN PRICE.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON
[3 24 7t
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

BUY FURNITUR
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN,
M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and materia
[3 26 mwslm4p
The public are invited to call and examine.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—To-night Mr. Tilton takes his benefit, on which occasion his daughter will make her first appearance on any stage. We are sure, that with such careful training as her father's, she must deserve every success, for Mr. Tilton is one of our most careful and conscientious actors.

On Monday Mr J. E Murdoch will at last appear, and will, no doubt, be welcomed with all the enthusiasm of well-deserved admiration. He is a great artist, and has been most impatiently waited for after so many delays.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—To-night will be the benefit of Mr. Owen Fawcett, who will on this occasion produce two new plays—the farce of *Ticket of Leave*, and *Who Killed Cock Robin?* which has been so successful in England and in New York. Mr. Fawcett has talent and is popular, two reasons to insure him a full house.

On Monday, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Philadelphia's greatest favorite, will appear in the *Lady of Lyons*.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Annie Ward last night took a benefit. Owing to some unexplained reason the programme was changed, and Miss Orton appeared instead of Miss Gimber. This change must have been rather unpleasant for the beneficiare as it is always disagreeable to break a promise. Miss Ward was received with great enthusiasm by her friends.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—This excellent Ethiopian organization will give another grand performance this evening at the Musical Fund Hall. Their engagement closes this evening. They are pronounced by competent judges to be very excellent singers. Their acting pieces of the burlesque order are decidedly funny and entertaining.

FROM AUCTION.—We have just added to our stock some elegant Lace Curtains from auction. Gold down and prices much lower. Call, and see Lace Curtains, in all varieties of styles, at prices to suit the times.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.,
No. 723 Chesnut street.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The "Master Band of the World" will give a matinee at the Assembly Buildings this afternoon, and close their engagement this evening. They have won many admirers since they first appeared at the Assembly Buildings. Go and hear them.

ELECTROPATHY.

DRS. GALLOWAY & SHEDD,
THE
SCIENTIFIC
MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,
Are treating with remarkable success all acute and Chronic Diseases, at their
ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
One Door East of Thirteenth Street.

We have been engaged for many years in the noble work of giving health and happiness to the suffering and the afflicted. During this time we have treated about TWENTY THOUSAND INVALIDS suffering from the various forms of disease, and in almost every case a permanent cure has been effected. Many of them, in fact, had been given up as incurable by their physicians. We have restored to health, in a few days, thousands of persons in this city who had been suffering from painful diseases five, ten, and fifteen years and upwards. At our institution we have cured, and are curing, a class of diseases that has baffled the medical profession in all ages of the world.

Dr. WILLIAM WHITE, a gentleman of great experience in this successful practice, is associated with Drs. GALLOWAY & SHEDD in this practice. By this arrangement we hope to be enabled to attend professionally to our large practice.

REFERENCES.—We refer the diseased and others interested in our new practice to the following well-known gentlemen who have been treated successfully by us:—

GEORGE GRANT, No. 610 Chesnut street.
B. T DESILVER, No 1736 Chesnut street.
General PLEASONTON, No. 916 Spruce street.
Major-General PLEASONTON, U. S. Army.
Hon. DAVID WILMOT, Judge of Court of Claims, Washington city.
Hon. Judge CAPRON, New York city.
Rev. Dr. MARSHALL, of Pittsburg, Pa.
EDWIN FORREST, the great Tragedian.
Rev. Dr. HALL, of Philadelphia.
Rev. DANIEL CLARK, Illinois.
Colonel THOMAS W. SWEENEY, Assessor, No. 716 Walnut street.
GEORGE H. EARLE, Attorney-at-law, Sixth and Chesnut streets.
EMANUEL REY. Attorney at Law, No. 707 Sansom street.
DR. GEORGE W. FREED, Lancaster city, Penna.
DR. WM. B. BROWN, Girard House.
REV. MR. MALDORY, Norristown, Penna.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William street, New York city.
C. CUMMINGS, Stuyvesant street, New York city.
H. C. SHURTLEFF, No. 3722 Market street.
JOHN M. BUIST, No. 1323 South Broad street.
G. W. MERCHANT, Germantown, Philadelphia.
Consultation and examinations free of charge.
An interesting Circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & SHEDD,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
3 31 sm&th2m Philadelphia.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated
ROOMS,
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS
OF THE
"Evening Telegraph" Building,
No. 108 South THIRD Street,
TO RENT.
APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.
N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE situated in Twenty-first street, above Pine. For further information apply or address No. 120 N. SECOND Street. 3 30 4trp*

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No 142 N. TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 10½ to 12½. 3 30

TO LET—THREE ROOMS, 20x40, WITH Steam Power, at the U. S. Builders' Mill, Nos. 24 and 26 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
3 31stu2t* J. ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, WITH Stable and Carriage House, situate on the OLD YORK ROAD, second house above Fisher's Lane, opposite to Joseph Swift's. Apply on the premises. 2t*

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE, No. 2133 SPRING GARDEN Street, with furniture for sale. Rent, $800. Apply on the premises from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. 3 27 6t*

TO RENT.—DOUBLE COTTAGE, CONtaining eight rooms, and five in the attic, on the Trenton Railroad, one mile below Tacony, with coach house and stable.
3 24 2w Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street.

WANTS.

WANTED—BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE for five months for a family of two adults and five children. Address D., No. 21 S. SIXTH St. 3 30 2t*

WANTED TO RENT, FOR ONE YEAR say from May 1, a furnished country property, in exchange for a centrally located city residence, in a desirable neighborhood, and well furnished. Apply at No. 126 WALNUT Street. 3 29 3t*

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,
Interest payable in Gold,
In the city of New York;
U. S. 6'S, 1895,
Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 80 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.
Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.
Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.
Interest allowed on deposits.
E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,
1 18 3m **No. 35 S. Third St. Philad.**

THE
AMERICAN BUREAU OF MINES,
No. 64 BROADWAY.
Mines, Mineral Lands, and Ores examined and reported upon. Competent Engineers furnished to Mining Companies.
Consultations afforded on all Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Questions, at the office of the Bureau,
GEO. D. H. GILLESPIE, President.
DRAKE DE KAY, Secretary. 3 10 tuths rp

ROGERS'
FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE,
FOR
CLEANSING AND PRESERVING
THE TEETH.

Removes all substances destructive to the teeth, prevents discoloration and the accumulation of Tartar, and a spongy relaxed condition of the Gums, imparting a pleasant and refreshing fragrant taste to the mouth.

Guaranteed to contain no acid, or any substance that will injure or destroy the teeth.

Its cleansing and healthful properties are certified to by prominent Dentists throughout the country.

Sold by Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Perfumers, and at Depot, No. 85 LIBERTY Street, New York.

Ask for ROGERS' FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE, and take no other.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
3 20 tuths13trp WHOLESALE AGENTS.

STILL ANOTHER
GREAT TRIUMPH
FOR THE
EVANS & WATSON
SAFE.

READ THE FOLLOWING:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1866.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—

Gents:—Early this morning our three-story steam saw and planing mill was entirely destroyed by fire The Safe we purchased of you in 1863 was severely tested. Upon opening it, we found the books, papers money, etc., were entirely preserved and uninjured; so much so, that we shall CONTINUE THEIR DAILY USE. This is an additional proof of the superior and complete protection of your improved INSIDE-DOOR Safes, and we feel that they deserve the most liberal patronage.

Yours, very truly,
BRADY, SHAFFER & CO.

Within the past two weeks this is the second Safe of our manufacture which has been severely tested by fire in both instances the contents being entirely preserved We call the attention of all desiring a PERFECT protection against fire to our justly celebrated Fire Proof Safes, which have never failed to preserve their contents. Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, for Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-house use, guaranteed free from dampness. We sell at prices lower than other makers.

3 30 3t4p] **EVANS & WATSON,**
No. 16 South FOURTH Street.

HOMES FOR EVERYBODY.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LANDLORD.

Only ($200) Two Hundred Dollars for a Handsome Building Lot on the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway at its Western Terminus.

TITLE CLEAR AND UNDOUBTED.

The undersigned will sell, on easy terms of payment, 478 lots of ground, handsomely located on the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway, for the small sum of $200 each, clear of all incumbrance, with undoubted title, upon one of which lots is erected the large and valuable building, lately occupied as Haddington Hospital, which contains 63 rooms, and it is estimated would now cost $50,000 to erect. The choice of lots to be decided by subscribers; thus with the certainty of a handsome Building Lot fully worth the amount paid, $200, may entitle the subscriber to this lot with its valuable building and two and a half acres of land.

On one of said lots is erected a two-story stone Farm House, containing ten rooms, to which a subscriber will be entitled on distribution of choice of lots, which choice will be arranged by the subscribers themselves, on the 20th day of June next, at the Hospital Building, corner of sixty-ninth and Vine streets, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before which time lots must be paid for or payment secured.

Photographs of Buildings and plans of Lots can be seen and other information had by application to
W. A. LEECH,
3 29 ths2t No. 128 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

FINE SHIRTS,
Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory,

MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN, only $4·00, usual price $5·50.
MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, only $3·75, usual price $5·00.
BOYS' SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade.

T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street,
29 thstu 2mrp Philadelphia.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

TEMPLE OF FASHION
Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.
MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets, Shields, Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make. Stamping, Braiding and Embroidering; French Fluting and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street
I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open, at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
consisting of
STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS,
STRAW HATS,
for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles.
BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
the best to be found in this city
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES
at the lowest prices
FRENCH FLOWERS,
a splendid variety.
Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.
JULIUS SICHEL,
(Late Sichel & Weyl),
3 27 tuths1mrp No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

OPENING OF
FRENCH BONNETS, FLOWERS, FRAMES,
AND
MILLINERY GOODS.
GEORGE W. MILES,
3 28 4t No. 911 CHESNUT STREET.

MISS C. O'BYRNE,
No. 807 **ARCH** Street,
Will open
A HANDSOME AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,
ON THURSDAY, April 5, 1866. [3 28 6t

BONNETS! BONNETS!
BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

1866. SPRING 1866.

OPENING
AT
MRS. E. KEYSER'S
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM
No. 1227 CHESNUT Street,
3 15 1m] Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

INSTRUCTION.

$25. THE $25.
UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE,
HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL.
Extraordinary Inducements!
NOVEL AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS COLLEGE TERMS,
From April 1 to October 1, 1866,
And Succeeding Years.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS, including Book-keeping, Business Correspondence, Forms and Customs, Commercial Arithmetic, Business Penmanship, Detecting Counterfeit Money, and Commercial Law,
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

SCHOLARSHIPS, including the same subjects as above, time limited to Three Months,
TWENTY DOLLARS.

Penmanship, three months	$7·00
Penmanship and Arithmetic, three months	10·00

The saving of coal and gas in the summer months is an advantage of such importance as enables the management of this College to make a considerable reduction in the summer rates.

From October 1, 1866, to April 1, 1867,
And succeeding years, as before.

Life Scholarships	$35 00
Scholarships, 3 months	$25 00
Penmanship, 3 months	$10 00
Penmanship and Arithmetic, 3 months	$12 00

Special Terms for Clubs, Soldiers, and for the Sons of Ministers and Teachers.

DAY AND EVENING INSTRUCTION FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES.

Endorsed by the public as the most successful Business College of the country, as is evidenced by the fact that Four Hundred and Two Students have entered in the first six months of its existence.

Open Day and Evening throughout the year.

Call or send for a Catalogue, College Currency, and PIERCE's Practical Educator.

OFFICE,
No. 531 North EIGHTH Street.
3 31 2t5p THOMAS M. PIERCE.

THE NATIONAL
BUSINESS AND TELEGRAPH
COLLEGE,
Nos. 611 and 613 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
TERMS.

Business Course	$40·00
Telegraphing, full course	$40·00
Business Course and Telegraphing	$70·00

Arithmetic and Penmanship included in either course.

Ladies Taught Telegraphing.

N. B. We have a Primary Business Course for Boys and those not far enough advanced for the other departments. Tuition for fourteen weeks, $20.

Circulars for either department can be had at the office, or by addressing
3 5 mwslm4p J. C. MUMFORD.

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1600, dated July 13, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by
C. ENGLHOFER,
Attorney-at-law,
3 21 lmrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH STREETS

COOPER & CONARD,

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICES OF THEIR ENTIRE STOCK TO CORRESPOND WITH VERY LOWEST PRESENT RATES.

Spring Cloth Sacques.
Wool De Laines, 38 and 50 cents.
Black De Laines, 50 and 55 cents.
Damask Cloths and Napkins.
Soft Finish Cambrics.
White Marseilles, 75 cents.
Muslins Much Cheaper. [3 29thstu2w5p
Best Calicoes, 20 to 25 cents.
3500 yards Best Cassimeres, $1·75.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
CLOSING OUT STOCK PRIOR TO ALTERATIONS OF STORE.
Great Inducements to Purchasers.
JUST OPEN.
NEW AND RICH STYLE PARASOLS.
JOUVIN KID GLOVES.
CHOICE SHADE SPRING KID GLOVES.
600 YARDS BLACK GROUND IRON BAREGES.
6000 YARDS HOYLE'S WARRANTED ENGLISH PRINTS.
3000 YARDS NEAT PLAID MOHAIRS, Bargains.
ELEGANT LLAMA POINTE SHAWLS, at reduced prices.
HANDSOME VALENCIENNE TRIMMED HDKFS. (Real), at reduced prices.
IMITATION Do.
A JOB LOT NEW LACE COLLARS.
THE GABRIELLE HOOP SKIRT.
THE GABRIELLE HOOP SKIRT,
An entirely new adjustment, especially adapted for gored dresses, to be had only at E. R. LEE'S.
No 43 N. EIGHTH Street.
A GENERAL REDUCTION IN STOCK, AT
E. R. LEE'S,
3 30 fstu 3t No. 43 N. EIGHTH Street.

H. STEEL & SON
HAVE NOW OPEN A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
RICH PRINTED PIQUES.
BLACK AND WHITE PRINTED PIQUES.
CHOICE STYLES FRENCH PERCALES.
PLAIN BLUE, BUFF AND PINK PERCALES.
PLAIN WHITE AND BUFF PIQUE.
3 31smw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

H. STEEL & SON
HAVE JUST OPENED SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS OF
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.
All bought at less than the cost of importation, and will be sold at
VERY LOW PRICES.
3 31smw Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

OPENING.

PARIS NOVELTIES IN
MANTILLAS.
ALSO, IN
FINE LAMA LACE,
(Dentelle des Indes.)
POINTS, SHAWLS, AND ROTONDES,
ON THURSDAY, March 29.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
3 27 tuws2mrp] **No. 920 CHESNUT St.**

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES.
MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,
No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A BEAUTIFUL LOT OF
FRENCH IMPORTED MADE-UP
UNDER-GARMENTS.
ALSO,
COVERED FRENCH HOOP SKIRTS.
THE NEW-STYLE TIE,
From the Opera "L'Africaine." 3 21 mwslmr

GREAT SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.
CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILK SHAWLS, NOTIONS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, VESTINGS, ETC. ETC.,
SELLING OFF TO CLOSE BUSINESS.
Store to let, good-will and fixtures for sale.
JOSEPH HAGY,
3 29wsmlmrp No. 446 N. SECOND Street Phila.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
REAL LACE GOODS.
THREAD VEILS.
VALENCIENNE, CLUNY, AND GUIPURE LACES.
CAMBRIC EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.
A choice stock of French Muslins for Waists and Dresses, superior make soft-finish Cambric, Stripe and Plaid Nainsook, at remarkably low prices. 3 29 6t

---

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,

Have just opened:—
3000 yards best Bleached Muslin in the city, for 25 cents per yard.
Bleached Muslins, 23, 28, 31, 33 and 35 cents.
Just opened, one bale Heaviest Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 24 cents.
Good unbleached Muslins, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28 cts.
Just opened, one case 5-4 Bleached Muslin, 31¼ cts. per yard.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
Fast color Calicoes, 15 cents per yard.
Best quality Calicoes, fast colors, 18¾ cts. per yard.
American Ginghams and Delaines.
French Ginghams, fast colors.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 65, 70, 80, 90, 95, and $1·12½.
Just opened from New York, 500 dozen Linen Napkins, $2·37, $2·50, $2·62, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, up to $6·00 per dozen.
Table Cloths and Table Linens by the yard.
A large assortment of Huckaback Towels.
Handsome Damask Towels
Huckaback and Crash by the yard.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
Shirting Linens, from 45c. up to $1 40 per yard.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.

Just opened, a large lot of soft finish Cambrics, 33, 40, 45, 50, 56, and 65 cents per yard.
Soft finish Cambrics, full 1¼ yd. wide, 50c. per yd.
Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 35, 40, 44, 50, 56, 64, up to 80 cents per yard.
Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
White Brilliants, an auction lot, 35 cents, cheap.
Shirred Muslins, very cheap, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Jaconet Edgings, Insertings, and Flouncings.
A new lot of Bonnet Ribbons, choice colors and good quality.
Best quality Hoop Skirts, made to order, expressly for our sales.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 3 31

CHEAP MUSLINS.

PILLOW MUSLINS, AT 31 CENTS.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, AT 25 CENTS.
WIDE SHEETING, $1·00.
FINE SHIRTINGS, 35 CENTS.
YARD WIDE UNBLEACHED, 25 CENTS.
YARD WIDE EXTRA HEAVY UNBLEACHED 28 CENTS.
YARD WIDE CHINTZES, 25 CENTS.

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN SHEETINGS, $1·50.
8-4 TABLE DAMASK, $1·00.
8-4 LOOM DAMASK, $1·00.
8-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 75 CENTS.
7-4 UNBLEACHED DAMASK, 65 CENTS.
100 DOZEN NAPKINS, $2·65.
200 DOZEN RED BORDERED TOWELS, $3·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
[1 2 3mrp
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS,
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

RICH BLACK SILKS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LARGE PURCHASES AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK AUCTIONS
Enable us to exhibit a splendid line of
PARIS TAFFETAS,
GROS DU RHINE,
GROS GRAIN.
GROS DU AFRIQUE.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
3 29 3t Above Willow.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles.
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices, 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article of ladies' wear. 3 30

OUR
SATURDAY NIGHT
SUPPER TABLE
SERIES

NUMBER LXI.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HYPOCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

March.

Monday, 26.—Good Intent Steam Fire Engine returns from a visit to Allentown, having won the prize as being the greatest *squirt* ever seen in that town.

Tuesday, 27.—Senator Stockton, in the United States Senate, elected to a seat by his own fireside at Princeton. The Jersey Senators now are all Wright.

Wednesday, 28.—The colored ladies of Philadelphia present to General Butler a colored velvet gentleman's Dressing Gown. The velvet gentleman receives it.

Thursday, 29.—The Pennsylvania Legislature decide that running Sunday Cars in the City of Philadelphia would be a Car-nal pleasure not conducive to public virtue.

Friday, 30.—Arrival of Head Centre Stephens in New York, or, as Mr. Killian expresses it, "He will have been in New York just three days if he comes to-morrow."

Saturday, 31.—Series Column Day. The Editor, after viewing the eclipse of the moon last night, determined, from that time, not to be thrown into the shade by the sun of anybody.

THE COUNCILTONIAN TABLEAUX.

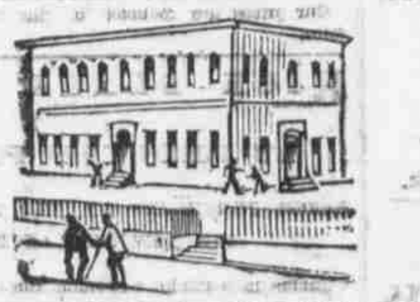
NEW SCENERY.

NEW PROPERTIES.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE NEW COURT-HOUSE FOR THE SEASON.

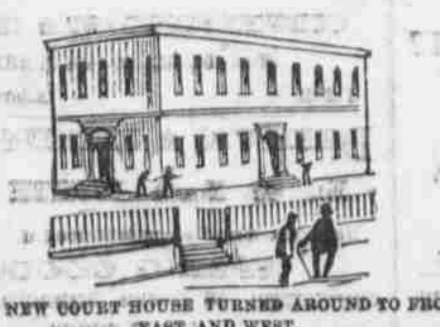
This exhibition came off last Thursday, as announced, to a very good house in the second story of Independence Hall, and the performances were of a varied and interesting character. Myth Harpooning introduced an ordinance, although failing to give its name, declaring the consent of the Council, to a change in the location of the new Court House, so that the building may stand East and West, instead of North and South, as provided by the contract. The charge to turn the building around (in the brain of the architect we suppose, as the first stone is not laid) will be but $3000 dollars, and as the present contract only calls for four walls, and as when it is up they will want windows, and doors, and partitions, and perhaps a chimney, they had better turn the building, so as to change the contract and get these things in, as they will probably be wanted. They may as well be provided for now in connection with the change; besides, the building would look much handsomer fronting East and West than North and South, and as President Johnson is reconstructing the Union on the principle of no North and no South, so should we reconstruct our beautiful new Court House on the same principle. (Immense cheering.) Myth Van Cleaver said he was opposed to turning the building around, at the present time at least, let us get it up first and see how it looks, and if not handsome enough, then he would move to turn it around. He thought the contractor had taken it too low, and he was in favor of making him build it too low—(cries of joke! joke!)—and teach him better than to take City Contracts too low again. He, himself, was in favor of the North and South arrangement, and not the East and West; but whichever way it fronted and backed, he would say let it be *built on the square* (cries of joke! joke! with immense cheering), during which this myth took his seat.

Myth Harpooning here read a Communication from the Contractor, saying, as he had only dug the cellar, he would turn it around for $7800, and also submitted drawings to show how much handsomer it would look pointing East and West than North and South.



VIEW OF THE PROPOSED NEW COURT HOUSE, POINTING NORTH AND SOUTH.

He then showed the following, with the same design turned around.

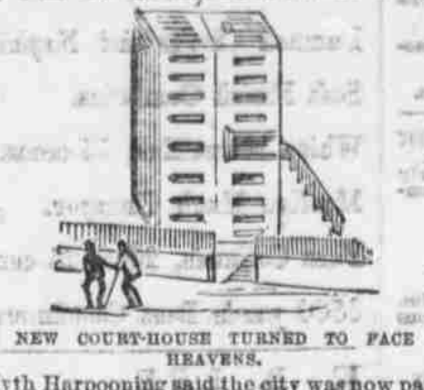


THE NEW COURT HOUSE TURNED AROUND TO FRONT EAST AND WEST.

One comic myth suggested that they turn it upside down, and see how it would look that way.

Myth Peppersandsalt hoped the ordinance would not pass, if the building did; he was satisfied that the building would be a nuisance, as great a one in the square as the worms used to be, and be a steady subject for debate of a warm summer's day; he would prefer not so big an object, but as the contractor had taken it at a price that would not allow for anything but just the sash in the windows without glass, and only contemplated two tin whirligigs for ventilators, he could not see how it would be worth while to turn it any more than half way around, and he would suggest that if it would accomplish a saving of $4000, they turn it to face Nor'east by Sou'west.

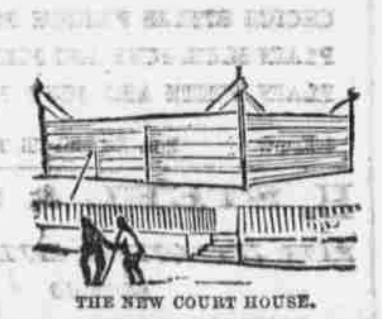
Myth Jumpkins said that as a mechanic he was satisfied that to erect the building to face any way, even to face the heavens, it would take $8000 more than it is proposed to be built for. He did not know what the contract price was but they always do take 8000 dollars more, and he didn't see why this should be an exception. He was in favor of getting as much done as possible under the present contract, and then make another one, and get as much done as possible under that, and then another one, and he would go stamps that they would beat the Chesnut Street Bridge yet. (Great cheering among the mechanics present.)



THE NEW COURT-HOUSE TURNED TO FACE THE HEAVENS.

Myth Harpooning said the city was now paying $13,000 in rent, and one of her landlords, the Philadelphia Bank, was going to raise on her, and he did not know what they should do, as they were not able to pay the rent now.

Several myths here rose to their feet; one from the Twenty-fourth Ward offered for the use of the city a building on Tacony Creek, formerly used as a Cartridge Factory, if the city would put it in order; another myth from the Twenty-second offered a large stone stable for a mere nominal rent; and a myth from the First offered their church, as they didn't run her now; but all of these offers were declined, because the myths had begun to build, and they were not going to have even the birds in the square, that had themselves begun to build, to put them to shame this spring. The new building would be much larger and handsomer than Independence Hall, counting from Mrs. Patten's Coffee-stand down to the eighteenth "toadstool" in the main avenue of the square. No man could say that the amount asked for was excessive for such a building. So the ordinance was adopted among the Select Myths, but among the Common Myths, they turned the building in an opposite direction. Myth Flourbag thought it would cost the city $70,000 if they had anything to do with it now since it had got into the hands of the contractor. So it was concluded among the Commoners not to have it turned around, and as it now *stands* it is all up with



THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

"Fat" for the Printer.

Since the Bone-boiling establishments are to be removed out of the built-up part of the city—we wonder if the Man of Uz bore his *Flesh* Boils as patiently as every Man of Us endures the *Bone* boils?

AUGURY.—Although as a general thing it does not augur well for any man's intelligence to be superstitious, yet parties undertake to tell by dreams where Oil can be found, and we ourselves believe the locality can only be solved by an Auger.

Question for Debate.—Is it possible for two *stout* parties to be *slightly* acquainted?

The Gold Board:

We have it on good authority that it is Three dollars a day at the best Hotels.

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—Horse-thieves are infesting Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

—The entire route of the Russian-American Telegraph has been explored.

—The eight-hour bill has been defeated in the New Jersey Legislature.

—The Columbus (Ohio) *Journal* says there are at present one hundred and twenty pupils at the Blind Asylum in that city.

—Mice fill the fields of Ohio, and have attacked the fruit trees in some sections, over five thousand being already destroyed.

—Burlington (Vt.) is discussing the advisability of tapping Lake Champlain, in order to get an adequate water supply.

—The city of Augusta, Ga., has imposed a tax of one thousand dollars per month on all gift enterprises.

—A farmer named "Acts Apostles Pegden" recently died at Boughton-under-the-Blean, Kent, England.

—The rather architectural expression is used, in Paris, to express that a lady is powdered in the face, "She has renewed her facade."

—Fashionable young lady, detaching her hair before retiring:—"What dreams may come when we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*."

—English statistics prove that pauper idiots are twice as numerous in the agricultural as in the manufacturing districts.

—The Canton (Illinois) *Register* says that a new cattle disease has made its appearance in that State. The animals are perfectly well one day, and die the next. The *Register* is informed that a number have died from it.

—The receipts of the Parisian theatres in the last year amounted to about twelve and a half millions of francs, more than one-tenth of which was paid out for authors' rights in the plays performed.

—A new paper called the *Evening Journal* is to be started in New York, with Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr., of proclamation notoriety, as editor. It is said to be in some respects a continuation of the *Day Book*.

—The 29th of June, 1867, will be the eighteen hundredth anniversary of St. Peter's death. On that occasion the Pope is to convoke all the bishops of Christendom to Rome, where a grand jubilee will be celebrated.

—Advices from Copenhagen state that the young King of Greece is expected shortly in that city, and will remain there about three months. In the interval a regency will take charge of the Government.

—Vast beds of oysters, equal to those of the Chesapeake Bay, have been found in the Gulf of California, between Mazatlan and Guaymas, from which California will in future be supplied. They are planted in San Francisco Bay, and there fattened for the market.

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO finely-tempered steel springs, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts.,
NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. 2 14 3mrp

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM PHILLIPS, DECEASED.
Estate of ANNA PHILLIPS, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the two several first and final accounts of JOHN S. PHILLIPS, WM. S. PHILLIPS, CLEMENT S. PHILLIPS, and CLIFFORD S. PHILLIPS, Executors and Trustees under the wills of WILLIAM PHILLIPS, deceased, and of ANNA PHILLIPS, deceased, in account with the real estate of said decedents, as well as the two several accounts as to income of the parties named as Trustees under the wills of WILLIAM PHILLIPS, deceased, and ANNA PHILLIPS, deceased, in account with ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, and to report distribution of the respective balances in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JOHN CLAYTON,
3 29 thstu5t Auditor.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 1 18 §

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS, Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 23 m A. BROWN.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, Etc
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut,
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET. 1 17 4p

5·20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7·30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.
A large assortment of
Rosewood Drawing-Room Furniture
Walnut Drawing-Room Furniture.
Walnut Dining-Room Furniture.
Walnut Library Furniture.
Walnut Hall Furniture.
Rosewood Chamber Furniture.
Walnut Antique Furniture.

Prices are as low as the quality of the work will admit of.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
3 2 1m Late of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607 which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p CO ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR INSURING AGAINST
ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.
Capital, - - - $250,000
President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.
INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend its workings.

No Medical Examination is Required,

And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.

No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY
LANCASTER & GASKILL,
N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.,
3 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

MARYLAND GOLD MINING CO.
OFFICE,
Nos. 20 and 21 Washington Building,
THIRD STREET, ABOVE SPRUCE.
Specimens of Auriferous Pyrites
AND
Gold-Bearing Quartz,

From the mine, are on exhibition at the COMPANY'S ROOMS, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Agreeably to a Resolution of the Board,

500 Shares only of the Capital Stock of the Company,

Will be sold at subscription price, TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE, on application to

A. E. GRIFFITHS,
3 26 6trp PRESIDENT.

JUST RECEIVED!
DIRECT FROM RICHMOND!
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
CHEWING TOBACCO:

	Cents.
Navy, best, 90 cents; Navy, good	70
Navy, made before the war	80
Cavendish, best sweet	90
Congress, *best*	90
Congress, sweet, made before the war	60
Flounder and Plantation Twist	90
Coarse Twist, best	90
Rough and Ready, finest in the country	$1·50
Rough and Ready, made before the war	75
Union Twist, made before the war	50
Oronoco Twist, best	1·00
Golden Twist, made before the war	80
Gravely's Celebrated	2·00
Bright Fig, good	75
Ladies' Twist	1·40
Diamond Twist	1·30
Dark Plain, best in the country	1·00
Light Plain, good	1·25
Celebrated Mountain Dew	1·25
SMOKING TOBACCO.	
Celebrated Lone Jack	$2·25
Gold Dot Lynchburg, equal to any in the country	1·50
Lynchburg, $1·30 and 50 cents per pound	
Prime Lynchburg, made before the war	40
Good Lynchburg	30
Zephyr Puff	1·00

Together with many other varieties not enumerated. A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

JAMES DALEY,
American and Spanish Cigar Manufactory,
Nos. 1921 and 2570 CALLOWHILL Street,
3 23 10t* Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·50	to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do.	50·00	to 350
HEAVY do do.	75·00	to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50	to 50
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15·00	to 38
STAGE AND TEAM do.	30·00	to 50
LADIES' SADDLE do.	12·00	to 150
GENTS' do do.	8·00	to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

GOFFERING MACHINES.
GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,
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BY WILKIE COLLINS, AUTHOR OF "ARMADALE," "THE LADY IN WHITE, ETC.

Is there any law in England which will protect from Mrs. Badgery?

m a bachelor, and Mrs. Badgery is a widow. t suppose she wants to marry me! She ts nothing of the sort. She has not at- pted to marry me, she would not think of rrying me, even if I asked her. Understand, ou please, at the outset, that my grievance relation to this widow lady is a grievance of entirely new kind.

et me begin again. I am a bachelor of a cer- n age. I have a large circle of acquaint- e; but I solemnly declare that the late Mr. dgery was never numbered on the list of my nds. I never heard of him in my life; I er knew that he had a relict; I never set s on Mrs. Badgery until one fatal morning en I went to see if the fixtures were all ht in my new house.

y new house is in the suburbs of London. ooked at it, liked it, took it. Three times I ted it before I sent my furniture in. Once h a friend, once with a surveyor, once by yself to throw a sharp eye, as I have already timated, over the fixtures. The third visit arked the fatal occasion on which I first saw rs. Badgery. A deep interest attaches to this vent, and I shall go into details in describing it.

I rang at the bell of the garden door. The old woman appointed to keep the house answered t. I directly saw something strange and confused in her face and manner. Some men would have pondered a little and questioned her. I am by nature impetuous, and a rusher at conclusions. "Drunk," I said to myself, and walked into the house perfectly satisfied.

I looked into the front parlor. Grate all right, curtain pole all right, gas chandelier all ditto, ditto, as we men of business say. I mounted the stairs. Blind on back window right? Yes: blind on back window right. I opened the door of the front drawing-room, and there, sitting in the middle of the bare floor, was a large woman on a little camp stool! She was dressed in the deepest mourning; her face was hidden by the thickest crape veil I ever saw; and she was groaning softly to herself in the desolate solitude of my new unfurnished house.

What did I do? Do! I bounced back into the landing as if I had been shot, uttering the national exclamation of terror and astonishment:—"Hullo!" (And here I particularly beg, in parenthesis, that the printer will follow my spelling of the word, and not put Hillo, or Halloa, instead, both of which are senseless compromises which represent no sound that ever yet issued from an Englishman's lips.) said, "Hullo!" and then I turned round fiercely pon the old woman who kept the house, and aid "Hullo!" again.

She understood the irresistible appeal that I ad made to her feelings, and curtseyed, and ooked towards the drawing-room, and humbly hoped that I was not startled or put out. I asked who the crape-covered woman on the camp-stool was, and what she wanted there. Before the old woman could answer, the soft groaning in the drawing-room ceased, and a muffled voice, speaking from behind the crape veil, addressed me reproachfully, and said:—

"I am the widow of the late Mr. Badgery."

What do you think I said in answer? Exactly the words which, I flatter myself, any other sensible man in my situation would have said. And what words were they. These two:—

"Oh, indeed!"

"Mr. Badgery and myself were the last tenants who inhabited this house," continued the muffled voice. "Mr. Badgery died here." The voice ceased, and the soft groans began again.

It was, perhaps, not necessary to answer this; but I did answer it. How? In two words again:—

"Did he?"

"Our house has been long empty," resumed the voice, choked by sobs. "Our establishment has been broken up. Being left in reduced circumstances, I now live in a cottage near; but it is not home to me. This is home. However ong I live, wherever I go, whatever changes may happen to this beloved house, nothing can ever prevent me from looking on it as my home. came here, sir, with Mr. Badgery, after our honey-moon. All the brief happiness of my life was once contained within these four walls. Every dear remembrance that I fondly cherish is shut up in these sacred rooms."

Again the voice ceased, and again the soft groans echoed round my empty walls, and oozed out past me down my uncarpeted staircase.

I reflected. Mrs. Badgery's brief happiness and dear remembrances were not included in the list of fixtures. Why could she not take them away with her? Why should she leave them littered about in the way of my furniture? I was just thinking how I could put this view of the case strongly to Mrs. Badgery, when she suddenly left off groaning, and addressed me once more.

"While this house has been empty," she said, "I have been in the habit of looking in from time to time, and renewing my tender associations with the place. I have lived, as it were, in the sacred memories of Mr. Badgery and of the past, which these dear, these priceless rooms call up, dismantled and dusty as they are at the present moment. It has been my practice to give a remuneration to the attendant for any slight trouble that I might occasion—"

"Only sixpence, sir," whispered the old woman, close at my ear.

"And, to ask nothing in return," continued Mrs. Badgery, "but the permission to bring my camp-stool with me, and to meditate on Mr. Badgery in the empty rooms, with every one of which some happy thought, or eloquent word, or tender action of his, is so sweetly associated. I came here on my usual errand to-day. I am discovered, I presume, by the new proprietor of the house—discovered, I am quite ready to admit, as an intruder. I am willing to go, if you wish it after hearing my explanation. My heart is full, sir; I am quite incapable of contending with you. You would hardly think it, but I am sitting on the spot once occupied by *our ottoman*. I am looking towards the window in which *my* flower-stand once stood. In this very place, Mr. Badgery first sat down and clasped me to his heart, when we came back from our honey-moon trip. 'Matilda,' he said, 'your drawing-room has been expensively papered, carpeted, and furnished for a month; but it has only been adorned, love, since you entered it.' If you have no sympathy, sir, for such remembrances as these; if you see nothing pitiable in my position, taken in connection with my presence here; if you cannot enter into my feelings, and thoroughly understand that this is not a house, but a shrine—you have only to say so, and I am quite willing to go."

She spoke with the air of a martyr—a martyr to my insensibility. If she had been the proprietor and I had been the intruder, she could not have been more mournfully magnanimous. All this time, too, she never raised her veil, she never has raised it, in my presence, from that time to this. I have no idea whether she is young or old, dark or fair, handsome or ugly; my impression is that she is in every respect a finished and perfect Gorgon; but I have no basis of fact on which I can support that horrible idea. A moving mass of crape and a muffled voice—that, if you drive me to it, is all I know, in a personal point of view, of Mrs. Badgery.

"Ever since my irreparable loss, this has been the shrine of my pilgrimage, and the altar of my worship," proceeded the voice. "One man may call himself a landlord, and say that he will let it; another man may call himself a tenant, and say that he will take it. I don't blame either of those two men; I don't wish to intrude on either of those two men; I only tell them that this is my home; that my heart is still in possession, and that no mortal laws, landlords, or tenants, can ever turn it out. If you don't understand this, sir, if the holiest feelings that do honor to our common nature have no particular sanctity in your estimation, pray do not scruple to say so; pray, tell me to go."

"I don't wish to do anything uncivil, ma'am," said I. "But I am a single man, and I am not sentimental." (Mrs. Badgery groaned.) "Nobody told me I was coming into a Shrine when I took this house; nobody warned me, when I first went over it, that there was a Heart in possession. I regret to have disturbed your meditations, and I am sorry to hear that Mr. Badgery is dead. That is all I have to say about it; and now, with your kind permission, I will do myself the honor of wishing you good morning, and will go up-stairs to look after the fixtures on the second floor."

Could I have given a gentler hint than this? Could I have spoken more compassionately to a woman whom I sincerely believe to be old and ugly? Where is the man to be found who can lay his hand on his heart, and honestly say that he ever really pitied the sorrows of a Gorgon? Search through the whole surface of the globe, and you will discover human phenomena of all sorts; but you will not find that man.

To resume. I made her a bow, and left her on the camp-stool, in the middle of the drawing-room floor, exactly as I had found her. I ascended to the second floor, walked into the back room first, and inspected the grate. It appeared to be a little out of repair, so I stooped down to look at it closer. While I was kneeling over the bars, I was violently startled by the fall of one large drop of warm water, from a great height, exactly on the middle of a bald place, which had been widening a great deal of late years, on the top of my head. I turned on my knees, and looked around. Heaven and earth! the crape-covered woman had followed me up stairs—the source from which the drop of warm water had fallen was Mrs. Badgery's eye!

"I wish you could contrive not to cry over the top of my head, ma'am," I remarked. My patience was becoming exhausted, and I spoke with considerable asperity. The curly-headed youth of the present age may not be able to sympathize with my feelings on this occasion; but my bald brethren know, as well as I do, that the most unpardonable of all liberties is a liberty taken with the unguarded top of the human head.

Mrs. Badgery did not seem to hear me. When she had dropped the tear, she was standing exactly over me, looking down at the grate; and she never stirred an inch after I had spoken. "Don't cry over my head, ma'am," I repeated, more irritably than before.

"This was his dressing-room," said Mrs. Badgery, indulging in muffled soliloquy. "He was singularly particular about his shaving water. He always liked to have it in a little tin pot, and he invariably desired that it might be placed on this hob." She groaned again, and tapped one side of the grate with the leg of her camp-stool.

If I had been a woman, or if Mrs. Badgery had been a man, I should now have proceeded to extremities, and should have vindicated my right to my own house by an appeal to physical force. Under existing circumstances, all that I could do was to express my indignation by a glance.

The glance produced not the slightest result—and no wonder! W[illegible]an look at a woman, with any effect, throug[illegible]rape veil?

I retreated into the se[illegible] floor front room, and instantly shut the door [illegible] me. The next moment I heard the rustling of the crape garments outside, and the muffled voice of Mrs. Badgery poured lamentably through the key-hole.

"Do you mean to make that your bed-room?" asked the voice on the other side of the door. "Oh! don't, don't make that your bed-room! I am going away directly—but, oh pray, pray let that one room be sacred! Don't sleep there! If you can possibly help it, don't sleep there!"

I opened the window, and looked up and down the road. If I had seen a policeman within hail I should certainly have called him in. No such person was visible. I shut the window again, and warned Mrs. Badgery, through the door, in my sternest tones, not to interfere with my domestic arrangements. "I mean to have my own iron bedstead put up here," I said. "And, what is more, I mean to sleep here. And what is more, I mean to snore here!" Severe, I think, that last sentence! It completely crushed Mrs. Badgery for the moment. I heard the crape garments rustling away from the door; I heard the muffled groans going slowly and solemnly down the stairs again.

In due course of time I also descended to the ground floor. Had Mrs. Badgery really left the premises? I looked into the front parlor—empty. Back parlor—empty. Any other room on the ground floor? Yes, a long room at the end of the passage. The door was closed. I opened it cautiously, and peeped in. A faint scream, and a smack of two distractedly clasped hands saluted my appearance. There she was, again on the camp stool, again sitting exactly in the middle of the floor.

"Don't, don't look in that way!" cried Mrs. Badgery, wringing her hands. "I could bear it in any other room, but I can't bear it in this. Every Monday morning I looked out the things for the wash in this room. He was difficult to please about his linen; the washerwoman never put starch enough in his collars to satisfy him. Oh, how often and often he has popped his head in here, as you popped yours just now, and said, in his amusing way, 'More starch!' Oh, how droll he always was—how very, very droll in this dear little back room!"

I said nothing. The situation had now got beyond words. I stood with the door in my hand, looking down the passage towards the garden, and waiting doggedly for Mrs. Badgery to go out. My plan succeeded. She rose, sighed, shut up the camp-stool, stalked along the passage, paused on the hall mat, said to herself, "Sweet, sweet spot!" descended the steps, groaned along the gravel-walk, and disappeared from my view at last through the garden door.

"Let her in again at your peril," said I to the woman who kept the house. She curtseyed and trembled. I left the premises, satisfied with my own conduct under very trying circumstances; delusively convinced also that I had done with Mrs. Badgery.

The next day I sent in the furniture. The most unprotected object on the face of this earth is a house when the furniture is going in. The doors must be kept open; and employ as many servants as you may, nobody can be depended on as a domestic sentry so long as the van is at the gate. The confusion of "moving in" demoralizes the steadiest disposition, and there is no such thing as a properly guarded post from the top of the house to the bottom. How the invasion was managed, how the surprise was effected, I know not, but it is certainly the fact, that when my furniture went in, the inevitable Mrs. Badgery went in along with it.

I have some very choice engravings, after the old masters; and I was first awakened to a consciousness of Mrs. Badgery's presence in the house while I was hanging up my proof impression of Titian's Venus over the front parlor fire-place. "Not there!" cried the muffled voice, imploringly. "*His* portrait used to hang there! Oh, what a print—what a dreadful, dreadful print to put where *his* dear portrait used to be!"

I turned round in a fury. There she was, still muffled up in crape, still carrying her abominable camp-stool. Before I could say a word in remonstrance, six men in green baize aprons staggered in with my sideboard, and Mrs. Badgery suddenly disappeared. Had they trampled her under foot, or crushed her in the doorway? Though not an inhuman man by nature, I asked myself those questions quite composedly. No very long time elapsed before they were practically answered in the negative by the reappearance of Mrs. Badgery herself, in a perfectly unruffled condition of chronic grief. In the course of the day I had my toes trodden on, I was knocked about by my own furniture, the six men in baize aprons dropped all sorts of small articles over me in going up and down stairs; but Mrs. Badgery escaped unscathed. Every time I thought she had been turned out of the house, she proved, on the contrary, to be groaning close behind me. She wept over Mr. Badgery's memory in every room, perfectly undisturbed to the last, by the chaotic confusion of moving in. I am not sure, but I think she brought a tin box of sandwiches with her, and celebrated a tearful picnic of her own in the groves of my front garden. I say I am not sure of this; but I am positively certain that I never entirely got rid of her all day; and I know to my cost that she insisted on making me as well acquainted with Mr. Badgery's favorite notions and habits as I am with my own. It may interest the reader if I report that my taste in carpets is not equal to Mr. Badgery's; that my ideas on the subject of servant's wages are not so generous as Mr. Badgery's; and that I ignorantly persisted in placing a sofa in the position which Mr. Badgery, in his time, considered to be particularly fitted for an arm-chair. I could go nowhere, look nowhere, do nothing, say nothing, all that day, without bringing the widowed incubus in the crape garments down upon me immediately. I tried civil remonstrances, I tried rude speeches, I tried sulky silence—nothing had the least effect on her. The memory of Mr. Badgery was the shield of proof with which she warded off my fiercest attacks. Not till the last article of furniture had been moved in, did I lose sight of her; and even then she had not really left the house. One of my six men in green baize aprons routed her out of the back garden area, where she was telling my servants, with floods of tears, of Mr. Badgery's virtuous strictness with his housemaid in the matter of followers. My admirable man in green baize courageously saw her out, and shut the garden door after her. I gave him half-a-crown on the spot; and if anything happens to him, I am ready to make the future prosperity of his fatherless family my own peculiar care.

The next day was Sunday; and I attended morning service at my new parish church.

A popular preacher had been announced, and the building was crowded. I advanced a little way up the nave, and looked to my right, and saw no room. Before I could look to my left, I felt a hand laid persuasively on my arm. I turned round and—there was Mrs. Badgery, with her pew-door open, solemnly beckoning me in. The crowd had closed up behind me; the eyes of a dozen members of the congregation at least were fixed on me. I had no choice but to save appearance, and accept the dreadful invitation. There was a vacant place next to the door of the pew. I tried to drop into it, but Mrs. Badgery stopped me. "*His seat*," she whispered, and signed to me to place myself on the other side of her. It is unnecessary to say that I had to climb over a hassock, and that I knocked down all Mrs. Badgery's devotional books before I succeeded in passing between her and the front of the pew. She cried uninterruptedly through the service, composed herself when it was over, and began to tell me what Mr. Badgery's opinions had been on points of abstract theology. Fortunately there was great confusion and crowding at the door of the church, and I escaped at the hazard of my life, by running round the back of the carriages. I passed the interval between the services alone in the fields, being deterred from going home by the fear that Mrs. Badgery might have got there before.

Monday came. I positively ordered my servants to let no lady in deep mourning pass inside the garden door, without first consulting me. After that, feeling tolerably secure, I occupied myself in arranging my books and prints.

I had not pursued this employment much more than an hour, when one of the servants burst excitably into the room, and informed me that a lady in deep mourning had been taken faint just outside my door, and had requested leave to come in and sit down for a few moments. I ran down the garden path to bolt the door, and arrived just in time to see it violently pushed open by an officious and sympathizing crowd. They drew away on either side as they saw me. There she was, leaning on the grocer's shoulder, with the butcher's boy in attendance, carrying her camp-stool! Leaving my servants to do what they liked with her, I ran back, and locked myself up in my bedroom. When she evacuated the premises, some hours afterwards, I received a message of apology, informing me that this particular Monday was the sad anniversary of her wedding-day, and that she had been taken faint, in consequence, at the sight of her lost husband's house.

Tuesday forenoon passed away happily, without any new invasion. After lunch, I thought I would go out and take a walk. My garden door has a sort of peep-hole in it, covered with a wire grating. As I got close to this grating, I thought I saw something mysteriously dark on the outside of it. I bent my head down to look through, and instantly found myself face to face with the crape veil. "Sweet, sweet spot!" said the muffled voice, speaking straight into my eyes through the grating. The usual groans followed, and the name of Mr. Badgery was plaintively pronounced before I could recover myself sufficiently to retreat to the house.

Wednesday is the day on which I am writing this narrative. It is not twelve o'clock yet, and there is every probability that some new form of sentimental persecution is in store for me before the evening. Thus far these lines contain a perfectly true statement of Mrs. Badgery's conduct towards me since I entered on the possession of *my* house and *her* shrine. What am I to do?—that is the point I wish to insist on—what am I to do? How am I to get away from the memory of Mr. Badgery, and the unappeasable grief of his disconsolate widow? Any other species of invasion it is possible to resist; but how is a man, placed in my unhappy and unparalleled circumstances, to defend himself? I can't keep a dog ready to fly at Mrs. Badgery. I can't charge her at a police court with being oppressively fond of the house in which her husband died. I can't set man-traps for a woman, or prosecute a weeping widow as a trespasser and a nuisance. I am helplessly involved in the unrelaxing folds of Mrs. Badgery's crape veil. Surely there was no exaggeration in my language when I said that I was a sufferer under a perfectly new grievance! Can anybody advise me? Has anybody had even the remotest experience of the peculiar form of persecution which I am now enduring? If nobody has, is there any legal gentleman in the United Kingdom who can answer the all-important question which appears at the head of this narrative? I began by asking that question because it was uppermost in my mind. It is uppermost in my mind still, and I therefore beg leave to conclude appropriately by asking it again:—

Is there any law in England which will protect me from Mrs. Badgery?

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DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
BITTERS.
USE DR. C. G. GARRISON'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS

For Chills and Fevers, Bilious, Billious Remittent, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Depression of Spirits, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases that require a purgative.

In all cases where the above Preparations fail to make a cure the money will be refunded.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at my store,
NO. 211 S. EIGHTH STREET,
Below Walnut, Philadelphia.
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
Wholesale Agents,
No. 23 N. SIXTH Street, Philada.

C. G. GARRISON, M. D.,
Treats patients for all diseases at his Office,
No. 211 South EIGHTH Street.
All consultations free. 3 7 3m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 12 mthsS No. 510 RACE Street.

THE STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, East side.
NO OTHER OFFICE IN THIS CITY.

With the benefits of an experience of nearly fifty years on Staten Island, and facilities unequalled by any other establishment in this country, we offer superior inducements to those having Silk, Woollen or Fancy Goods for DYEING OR CLEANSING.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 47 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,
Nos. 5 and 7 JOHN Street, New York,
No. 718 BROADWAY, New York,
3 3 1m No. 269 FULTON Street, Brooklyn.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE
IS SELLING THE
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,
AT $7 PER TON.
ALSO EAGLE VEIN
Same sizes, at same prices.

Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean, and free of slate.

Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

EMPORIUM, [3 13 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 21

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS
PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. [2 16 6m

Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF MANURE.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT March 29, 1866.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of April, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Government Stables, TWENTY-THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

FORTY WAGON LOADS OF MANURE.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Qr. M. General U. S. Army.
HENRY BOWMAN,
3 29 4t Captain and Assistant Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND BARGES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 29, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Wharf, HANOVER Street, Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, April 3, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named Steamers and Barges, viz.:—

Steam Propeller "H. J. DEVINNEY."
Steam Ferry Transport "WELLES."
Barge "W. H. PLATTE."

The above vessels lie at Hanover Street Wharf, where they may be examined.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Qr. M. General U. S. Army.
HENRY BOWMAN,
3 29 4t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SALE OF MANURE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1866.

Will be sold at the Cavalry Depot, Giesboro, D. C., a large quantity of stock-yard MANURE, which will be delivered to purchasers on the ground, or in barges or boats to be provided by them, at forty (40) cents per cubic yard.

Two or more boats (according to size) can be loaded per day.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 29t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT AMBULANCES, ARMY WAGONS, AND CARTS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, WASHINGTON, D. C., under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following mentioned Government property, viz.:—

100 to 200 Light Ambulances,
300 to 500 Army Wagons,

which will be sold singly, and must be removed within five days from date of sale.

In addition to the above, there will be sold, at the same time and place,

ONE HUNDRED ONE-HORSE CARTS.

The sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
3 16 16t Depot of Washington.

MARRIAGE GUIDE,
BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 1§

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT MACON, GA.

By direction of the SECRETARY OF WAR, all the

BUILDING MATERIALS,
STEAM ENGINES,
MACHINERY, TOOLS,
IRON, COPPER, LUMBER,
AND STORES OF VARIOUS KINDS,

which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large armory, laboratory, and arsenal; and also

TOOLS, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS

collected from iron works and armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Among the articles to be sold are:—

9,000 lbs. Copper—pigs.
42,000 lbs. Copper—round rod.
38,000 lbs. Copper—bar.
20,000 lbs. Copper—sheet.
200,000 lbs. Wrought Iron—bar and rod.
800 tons Pig Iron.
750 tons Cast Iron—unserviceable shells.
54,000 lbs. Lead—pigs.
45,000 lbs. Tin—block and sheet.
4,000 lbs. Chain—crane and cable.
15,000 yards Cloth—Cotton, English Serge, oiled and enamelled.
32,000 lbs. Powder.
8,000 feet Belting—gum and leather, assorted sizes.
200 Machines—Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip-hammers.

Besides:—
Harness,
Saddles,
Horse Equipments,
Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements,
Blankets,
Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons,
80 broken Gun Carriages,
35 Unserviceable Cannon iron and bronze,
Laboratory Stores and Materials,
Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of

PAINTS AND OILS.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.

Full printed Catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on

WEDNDSDAY, April 4, 1866,

and continue every day until all the property sold.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain Ord. Brev. Lt.-Colonel,
3 22 2t Com. Augusta Arsenal.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:—

Arrow Root	10,000 lbs	Dessicated Potatoes	100 lbs
Barley	10,000 "	Mixed Desc. do.	162 "
Corn Starch	10,000 "	Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Cocoa Chocolate	10,000 "	Whisky, in bbls., gallons	3,900
Cinnamon, Powd.	1,000 "	Sherry Wine, quart bottles	40,000
Farina	20,000 "	Sherry Wine, in bbls.	50
Tapioca	10,000 "	Tarragona Wine, bottles	10,000
Ext. of Beef	20,000 "		
Concent'd Milk	20,000 "		
Ginger	1,885 "		
Ext. of Coffee	3,762 gal		
Beans	600 lbs		
Pea Beans	2,300 "		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.

Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, March 2, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

There will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidders, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., at noon, on the 3d day of April, 1866, four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine (4499) barrels Navy Powders.

These Powders will be sold by sample, in lots of one hundred, two hundred, and three hundred barrels. Purchasers to furnish barrels into which the powders may be emptied from the tanks.

Terms—One half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a period of ten days will be allowed. If not then removed the Powders will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
3 3swt4 1 Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 28t

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ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 5th of April next, at 12 o'clock M., for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages of—

10,000 Brass Rings, 1½ inches.
10,000 Iron Wire Snaps (Hotchkiss' patent), ⅞ inch.
15,000 Iron "D" Rings, ⅞ inch.
500 lbs. Copper Rivets, assorted.
500 lbs. Flax Sewing Twine.

ALSO,

40,000 yards 56-inch Burlaps; to be delivered at the rate of 5000 yards per week.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (which should be written both in words and figures), and conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

Samples of the articles required may be seen at this office.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of April next, at 12 o'clock M., when bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered)."

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major
United States Army. 3 23 t4 5

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER

REPUBLICAN MEETING.—The Republicans and all others interested in the election of a United States Senator, in place of Hon. John P. Stockton, have called a general mass meeting at the Court House, in Camden, this evening, for the purpose of giving an expression of sentiment on the subject. The question is one which, at the present moment, has become intensified by the attitude it assumes in the State Senate, and the Union Leagues and Republicans of Camden county manifest a profound indignation at the action on at there. Delegations from the various townships of the county will be present at the meeting, and able speakers will address the people.

NEW CHURCH.—The Methodists are contemplating and will soon commence the erection of a new and handsome church edifice on Cooper street, which will be completed at an early day. A number of members formerly belonging to the Third Street M. E. Church have this enterprise in hand, and have formed a religious association for that purpose. The new edifice will be a "pew church," or a church in which the pews are rented.

THE DISPENSARY.—This institution will be opened on Monday, and every day thereafter, where medical advice and medicine will be given out gratuitously to the worthy indigent sick. Dr. H. Genet Taylor, of North Ward; Dr. J. R. Stevenson, of Middle Ward; and Dr. A. Marcey, of South Ward, have been appointed to act in the matter.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—A few evenings since, three boys were discovered in a house on Cooper's Hill, Middle Ward, while the family were absent, and they were arrested. Yesterday Mayor Budd committed them to the county jail, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of attempting to rob.

REVIVAL.—During the revival in the Methodist Church at Atlantic City, about fifty new members have been added. The pastor, Rev. Mr. North, has labored diligently in the work, and has been very successful.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

SPRING FASHIONS.

Description of a Magnificent Philadelphia Establishment—Bonnets and Their Materials—Favorite and Fashionable Modes.

Wood & Cary's, Chesnut street. This establishment may be called an emporium rather than a millinery store. Here are bonnets of every shape, price, and size, fashion and form, and if ever fashion varied the forms of hats and bonnets, it is this year. So numerous and so varied are they, that special names have not been found for the various distinctions of head-gear.

Straw is the favorite material. Some of these straw bonnets are mere frames, which the silk crowns and the trimmings complete. They are here in piles and pyramids, in white, black, black and white, grey and brown. Here is the Empire shape, a small close-fitting bonnet, suitable to young faces and to faces of which youth is not the principal recommendation. Then the Gipsy, which is picturesque and elegant, especially suitable to ages varying from ten to twenty-five.

The Japanese hat is between the Empire and the Gipsy, and the straw fronts, with tall silk crowns, and only straps of straw, are most elegant and tasteful. Fashion has got over the gold fever. We are happy to say, that, no more tinsel is used, but instead the prettiest and most becoming of all ornaments, flowers, but of the very finest sort—chains in jet and silver, oxydized silver and bronzed, both in the dark and in the Florentine green. These ornaments are used to fasten the long birds or the bouquets with which the hats are trimmed, and have a most charming effect.

Messrs. Wood & Cary have imported a great number of French hats, from the very best houses, but with good judgment they have modified them so as to suit the exigencies of our country, while preserving the grace and style which only a Parisian milliner can invent. Some of these hats are mere patches on the top of the head, sufficient to attach the flowers, lace, and tulle of which the bonnet is composed. Almost all have veils of tulle and the dead silver and cameo ornaments. Some are neatly trimmed with a fringe of marabout and oxydized silver—but one color is used in the bonnet. The favorite flowers are violets, daisies, and field flowers, with, of course, roses in every shade. The heavy tropical and exotic flowers formerly so much worn, have given place to the flowers of the field, harebells, wild roses, grass, forget-me-nots, daisies, and all the flowers that spring brings spontaneously from mother earth. A specialty of this house is the variety of hats for young girls; those pretty round hats which leave the oval of youth without the trammels of tulle, flower or strings.

We have first, as a novelty, the Medallion hat, modest, yet coquettish, shading the face, but turned up on one side, where a medallion appears to fasten a plume or a bunch of flowers. Some have a veil of *crepe lisse*, a material long out of fashion but now restored to favor. It is thicker and far more enduring than illusion. The Sailor hat is the essence of simplicity, having nothing but a ribbon tied at the side.

The Derby hat in straw, the same shape that was worn in the winter, comes out trimmed with narrow velvet of all colors and flowers of every hue. Some of these hats will have the English pheasant and the sea-gull on one side; but these are fit only for the next two months, and would be too heavy for summer.

Lace called Cluney lace is much used. This lace is made in profusion in the Prussian Rhinish provinces. It is a very good imitation of old point, and put on with a ribbon under it, in bands, forms a rich trimming.

At the establishment of Messrs. Wood & Carey, every material for hats and bonnets can be bought. With a liberality that deserves great praise the styles are shown, and after the frame is selected, every material is furnished, both in the form and in the exact quantities required.

The prices this year are considerably reduced, according to the fall in gold and the size of the bonnets. A visit to Messrs. Wood & Cary may be made with satisfaction by the rich and those whose means are not equal to their purses; for the most extravagant, as well as the most economical, materials can be bought there, and the cheaper goods are as beautiful as the extravagant ones, differing only in quality.

APPROPRIATING MONEY.—Yesterday afternoon a man who gave the name of Jesse Huber, a German, was arrested at Third and Thompson streets, on the charge of appropriating money to his own use. The accused, it was alleged, had been entrusted with a large number of cigars to dispose of for a firm in this city. After making sales of the cigars, instead of returning the sum due his employer, he appropriated it to his own use. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was finally committed to answer in the sum of $2000.

A DESPERATE CHARACTER.—Alexander Ross, a lame man on crutches, created a disturbance yesterday at Third and Noble streets. Detective Benjamin Reeder, who attempted to arrest Ross, was struck by him with one of his crutches, causing a severe wound in the hand, which he was suffering with this morning. He also threatened the life of any one who attempted to interfere with him. Alderman Toland, on hearing the evidence, held the accused to answer in the sum of $1200 bail.

WHAT A PHILADELPHIAN INVENTED.—The determination of the United States Government to have a representative place in the great Paris Exposition in 1867, has naturally created some rivalry between the different States as to which shall have the finest exhibition of inventions. We have noticed in several New York journals a statement of what the Empire City could furnish, and the fact of their boasting has naturally caused us to think what Philadelphia could put forward as her proud trophy of mechanical skill. There naturally occurs to the mind the name of a little invention not larger than your three fingers, which has secured a world-wide reputation for the Philadelphian who was its originator. We refer to the "Derringer Pistol." A history of its existence, and a sketch of the life of our fellow-townsman, Henry Derringer, Esq., from whom it derives its name, cannot but be interesting. We notice in the California papers a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of that State in the case of Derringer vs. Platt, in which Platt was found guilty of forging the trademark of Derringer, and was sentenced to both fine and imprisonment. This suit is but one of a dozen which it is necessary to continually institute to protect the original from the hundreds of spurious inventions which are being continually brought out, both in this country and in Europe, under the name of the "Derringer." The fact that so many efforts are made to secure good imitations is the best evidence that to a Philadelphian belongs the credit of inventing the best pistol of the age.

It is currently circulated by the dealers in the false articles that Henry Derringer is dead, and that his secret died with him. We are glad, however, for the sake of truth and science, to be assured that the inventor is in health, and that but a few weeks since he presented a newly made pair of his pistols to a distinguished national official. For the last fifty years the name of "Derringer" has been familiar to all sporting and more particularly duelling characters. All of the famous duels, long before even the Cilly-Webb affair, were fought with his pistol. We were recently told by a distinguished surgeon that it was never known to fail, and that all wounds produced by it were fatal beyond all aid. A General, now in charge of a corps, recently wrote to a son of Mr. Derringer:—"I have always been ambitious to be the possessor of this arm, for which even 'Pistol Shot' has a respect bordering on adoration. This obtains peculiarly in the South and West, in both of which the name is a camp-hold word." Mestier, the master armorer of Galveston, says in his book:—"Whilst the Colt is immortal in its ingenuity, the Derringer is mortal in his effects." The first arm manufactured by him was made in 1804, in this city and in Virginia in 1807. During all the war of 1812 all of the Government arms were made by him, and it was one of his rifles that shot Ross in Baltimore. Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York have had all their arms for years made by his contract. The Indian tribes, the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Pawnees, and others have all been supplied by him. In 1847 he abandoned the supplying of the Government with arms, after a continuance of over forty years.

The invention itself is a small pistol, single barrel, rifled, large bore, ranging in size from an inch and a half to four inches; the charge of powder small, and the secret of its powerful force is still most religiously kept. Mr. Derringer is now an old man, living quietly in our city, universally respected as a public-minded citizen, honored by the present, and feeling contented with the friendship of all of our leading public men, from the time of General Andrew Jackson down to to-day.

WE COPY the following complimentary notice from the *Press* of to-day, which we fully endorse:—

THE ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION.—Among the many valued institutions that our good city contains there is none that is more rapidly rising in public estimation than the above, which is now permanently located at No 1230 Walnut street, one door east of Thirteenth street. This institution, which has for its object the curing of all curable diseases, by the different modifications of electricity, galvanism, and magnetism, is under the charge of Dr. M. J. Galloway, the well-known medical electrician, assisted by other physicians of marked ability. The Doctor has labored with untiring energy for several years in this department of therapeutics, for the purpose of establishing this system of practice on a reliable, scientific basis. His highest hopes have been realized, judging from his success in controlling diseased conditions, which is so generally known in our city that comment here is unnecessary. The imponderable agent in his hands is mild and pleasant even to the most delicate and sensitive persons, producing no painful or disagreeable feelings. We visited this thriving institution a few days since, and the manner in which it is conducted, fitted up and arranged for the comfort and well-being of patients, united with the skill and experience of the physicians, cannot fail to be of vast benefit to the suffering of the community.

PRESENTATION AT THE CORN EXCHANGE.—Yesterday a large number of the members of the Corn Exchange assembled at their rooms, when Mr. M. S. Bulkley was presented with a purse of three thousand dollars. It was a tribute to his faithful services to the coal trade during the twenty-two years that he was in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company, which he now leaves to assume the Presidency of the Preston Coal Company. Mr. John Repplier presided at the meeting, and made the presentation in a handsome speech. Mr. Bulkley responded. Remarks were made by several gentlemen of the board eulogistic of Mr. Bulkley, whose transfer from the scene of his late labors they exceedingly regret. Hon. Henry D. Moore, Messrs. Pearson, Hunter, Van Dusen, Sinnickson, and other prominent members of the trade led in the expressions of regret at the transfer of Mr. Bulkley's usefulness to another field.

MURDEROUS ATTACK.—Last evening a disturbance took place in South street, near Tenth, among a number of ruffians.

Officer Samuel Carmichael, hearing the disturbance, attempted to interfere and restore order. He was at once set upon by the desperadoes and dangerously beaten.

William Birch, one of the perpetrators of the deed, was subsequently arrested by Sergeant Neff and taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him without bail to await the result of the injuries inflicted on the officer.

It is alleged that the accused struck the officer three times in the head with a two-pound weight causing dangerous if not fatal wounds.

THE CASE OF PROFESSOR MAGUIRE.—In consequence of yesterday being Good Friday, the committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Professor Maguire held no meeting. The next meeting will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, at the High School Building. The following are correct names of the committee:—Samuel Scheide, of the Fourteenth Ward; William C. Haines, of the Twentieth Ward; William M. Levick, of the Twelfth Ward; John B. Green, of the Thirteenth Ward; Nathan Hilles, of the Twenty-third Ward.

RESIGNATION OF LIEUTENANT PAULLIN.—Lieutenant G. W. Paullin offered his resignation to the Mayor this morning. He has served the Seventh and Eighth Wards with much fidelity for a long period, and resigns his office to enter into a more profitable business, the pay of police officers being so small that it was not a sufficient inducement for him to remain in his position. He was much respected by his brother officers, and his resignation was the cause of much sincere regret.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—A woman was arrested yesterday afternoon, in Second street, near Callowhill, on the charge of picking the pocket of a lady who had been in close proximity with her. She was examined in regard to the matter, the strongest evidence being that the money contained in a porte-monnaie was found lying at her feet. The matter will be further investigated.

ACCIDENT TO AN AGED MAN.—About 11 o'clock last night, as an aged man was passing over the carriage-way at Eleventh and Pine streets, he was knocked down by a passenger car, and much injured. A crowd soon collected, and the injured man was taken in charge and safely removed to his residence, at Eighteenth and Catharine streets.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER OF THE CORN EXCHANGE.—A meeting of the Corn Exchange Association was held this morning at 11 o'clock, to take action on the death of Mr. Pierie, the Assistant Secretary. Mr. Charles Cummings, the President, said:—"Gentlemen, we are called upon for the first time to mourn the loss of one of the most faithful officers of this association. Our most worthy Assistant Secretary died this morning at 3 o'clock. His past history, his entire life, are so well known to us all that they need no words of endorsement or eulogy from me. It is our duty to take appropriate notice of all such events, and I presume that resolutions have been prepared to that effect."

Mr. S. N. Winslow said:—Mr. President, I presume there is no one within hearing of my voice who was more intimately acquainted with Mr. Pierie than myself. I have met him daily for twenty-one years past. During all that time his life was one of worthy deeds and kindly acts. I am sure, sir, that the announcement of his decease will occasion no greater anguish in any heart than in mine.

Mr. Pierie commenced mercantile life forty years ago. He first entered a counting house in 1824; subsequently he became a merchant. Unfortunately the vessel containing all his fortune was wrecked, and with it vanished his hopes of success. In 1845 he became connected with the *United States Gazette*, under Joseph R. Chandler.

When the *Gazette* was sold to the present proprietor, he was retained in his position as part of the special contract. I feel, sir, that I cannot command proper language to express my feelings of so worthy a gentleman, and therefore respectfully submit the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, It has been the will of an inscrutable Providence to remove from our midst Mr. William S. Pierie, the late Secretary of the Board of Managers of this Association, and

Whereas, It is eminently proper that we should place upon record some appropriate expression of our recognition and appreciation of his services and character, therefore

Resolved, That the announcement of the demise of Mr. Pierie, however anticipated by his long and severe illness, has awakened within our bosoms feelings of profound and universal grief, as his high moral tone, his valuable experience in the collection of statistical information, his assiduity in the performance of all his duties, and his unswerving fidelity to the interests of this institution, have secured for him universal esteem and respect; and in whose decease society at large has lost a valued and useful member.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to tender to his bereaved family our sympathy in this deep affliction; that the members be invited to attend his funeral; and that the above preamble and resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Association.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, and S. N. Winslow, Joseph S. Perot, and Job S. Ivins appointed on the committee.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—Almost every one has suffered more or less from what Burns calls "The hell o' all the diseases," the toothache. The malady has many points of peculiar aggravation. In the first place, it will be admitted that it hurts, and that in most instances, unless the provoking cause is removed, it has the gift of continuance. Most of our readers can recall occasions when a grumbling molar banished sleep from the softest of pillows, and when with distended countenances we nursed the throbbing nerve in many layers of flannel, redolent of camphor and chloroform. It is not necessary to go into the matter very deeply, as most persons have an experimental knowledge that is much more emphasized and pointed than any word painting can possibly be.

In the course of reportorial duty, we discovered that a philanthropic individual had found out a mode by which an aching tooth could be wrenched from its socket without any severe shock to the nervous system, and entirely without pain to the subject. The announcement was an attractive one. The reporter of THE TELEGRAPH concluded to examine this new anæsthetic agent narrowly, and be personally satisfied as to its results. The dental portion of his organization being in good order and condition, he was hardly a fit subject for the operations of the dentist; but having a female acquaintance seriously afflicted with the scourge, he determined to satisfy his curiosity as an inquiring *savan*, and bring grateful relief to a suffering friend at the same time. Filled with this benevolent resolve he called upon the lady in question and represented the wonderful remedy in those glowing terms which only an experienced reporter is master of. His eloquent appeal was successful, and the lady, not without a demur, consented to submit to the operation. On the day appointed, the pair presented themselves at the apartments of Dr. Colton, on Walnut street, near Eighth, and were ushered into the temple of mystery. There is nothing particularly noticeable in the rooms excepting an enormous black bag lying upon the floor, one end of which is ornamented with brass-tipped valves and other *et ceteras*. The lady made anxious inquiries as to whether it was necessary to recline upon the bed in order to undergo the operation, but was somewhat relieved by the polite proprietor announcing that it was not used for that purpose. After some little delay our lady friend was induced to take her seat in the capacious chair, and then commenced a series of questions in regard to the safety of the agent, and as to how many had died while inhaling the nitrous oxide. All proper questions were politely answered, and one of the gentlemen in attendance taking a smaller bag, drew from the capacious reservoir a small amount of the gas and applied the escape-valve to the mouth of the lady, who after a few inhalations of the subtle fluid reclined in entire unconsciousness upon the cushion, the jaws having been previously separated by the insertion of a cork. The other gentlemen then applied the forceps to the unruly member, and in the twinkling of an eye the raging tooth was extracted without the slightest feeling upon the part of the sufferer. This new method of overcoming a long-time difficulty is one of the victories of science, and we commend those who have need of his services to the tender care of Dr. Colton and his assistants. Great experience has shown that it is entirely harmless, and leaves no unpleasant consequences. The effect passes off immediately, and leaves no ill reminiscences behind. The timid need have no fears, as no accident has ever yet occurred from its use.

CONDITION OF MARSHAL BLACKBURN.—The Marshal Blackburn, who has been confined to his house for several days by a dangerous illness, was much better this morning, and strong hopes are now entertained for his recovery. Should he continue to improve, his physicians think he will be able to leave his house some time during next week.

REV. W. T. SABINE.—We learn with much regret that this earnest and zealous young clergyman has accepted a call to take charge of a new church enterprise in the city of New York, and that his closing service will be preached in the Church of the Covenant to-morrow evening. His rare pulpit abilities will be much missed in our city.

OUR READERS will do well to bear in mind that Messrs. Clark & Biddle, No. 712 Chesnut street, continue to give their customers the benefit of a liberal discount. Their stock of watches, diamonds, jewelry, silver and plated ware, etc., are of recent purchase, and selected with great care.

A BRIGHT IDEA.—

See what it is to help yourself!
This, Jersey's Stockton noted,
And rather than go on the shelf,
For his own stay he voted
In his Senatorial place,
And thus, by one step, won the race.

Each man his own requirements knows,
And claims what's in his power;
So vote yourself that suit of Clothes
You need so, from the Tower.

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

ALICE BROWN.—

BY L. D. BARBOUR.

In the suburbs of the city
Dwelt a country clown,
Close beside him—what a pity—
Lived sweet Alice Brown.

What was most to be regretted,
Alice and her aunt
Were to this same man indebted—
Rich old David Grant.

"Alice looks more like a fairy
Than a country girl,
Flitting through the cottage dairy,"
Said this stupid churl.

"The maiden aunt may keep the farm
Rent free all her life,
If she will make—for 'tis no harm—
Alice be my wife."

To him she never would be wed,
She firmly did declare,
Though she'd no place to lay her head,
Nor second gown to wear.

Forgive the maiden—who would not?
For her heart was gone
Unto a youth who passed the cot
Every summer morn.

Such a tale as we are telling
How we hate to mar;
David Grant found we were selling
Clothing at the Star.

We sold him a suit of clothing;
Sold it, too, so cheap;
Alice looked no more with loathing
On his purse so deep.

But she changed her mind, 'tis said,
Or strayed from the truth—
Promised she would David wed—
Soon forgot the youth.

The lover saw what changed the clown,
And visited the Star;
Then for the suburbs of the town
He took the nearest car.

And having chanced to reach the church
Before the knot was tied,
He left old David "in the lurch,"
And took away the bride.

N. B.—We have the most tastefully cut and trimmed, and best made up stock of ready-made Clothing to be found in this city, which we sell at lower prices than the "slop shops" ask for *inferior goods*. Also piece goods in every variety. Our customer department is conducted by the best artists.

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR,
PERRY & Co.

ENTERPRISING AND LIBERAL.—

By reason of our ability to purchase for cash the entire balances of stock of several prominent Mills, and being also enabled at these times to close out lots of goods from large importing houses at very low rates, we have the pleasure to offer our customers a splendid line of Ready-made Clothing for Gentlemen and Youth, at PRICES FAR LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF PRODUCTION. *We really have everything a gentleman can want. Dress suits—(Black Pants, excellent quality, as low as $6.50). Business suits—(Working Pants, for common wear, $5.00). Spring Overcoats, Boys' Clothing, and an excellent line of handsome goods in the piece to make up to order in our popular Custom Department.*

We try to study our customers' interest, and are determined to give them the benefit of all our Special Bargains. Please call and examine the goods.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House,
"Oak Hall,"
S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

A CURIOSITY FOR THE LADIES.—There is on exhibition at the salesroom of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, the first sewing machine (No. 1) made by that company, the present number being 220,000. Let the interested compare the machine sold in 1851, for $125, with those now offered for $55. The former owner of this machine gives its history as follows:—

"This machine was finished early in 1851, and I learned its use from Mr. Wilson himself. I was thus, you see, the first to work the Wheeler & Wilson machine, and learned on the first machine they ever manufactured.

"In 1854 I earned with the machine $295, besides doing my own housework and taking care of my baby. In 1856 we came to Davenport, and brought the machine with us. I believe it is the first machine ever brought to Iowa.

"I ran that machine almost constantly for more than fourteen years, on all sorts of work, from the finest dressmaking to the heaviest tailoring. I quilted a full-sized white bed-spread with it, which has been exhibited three times at the fair. It took me three weeks to do it with my other work; but it could not have been done by hand in as many years. I have even stitched leather with it, and at the time I exchanged it (in 1865) for No. 192,320, it worked just as well as when made.

"It is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to add that I believe the Wheeler & Wilson to be vastly superior to any other machine made.

"Yours, respectfully, P. E. B."

P. S.—Philadelphia office, No. 704 Chesnut street.

PAT'S ECONOMY.—

"My income," said Pat, for the year '65,
Was over $600, as I was alive;
But, be jabers, I hope 'twill be under this year,
And then of the Income Tax, 'faith, I'll get clear."

Pat's economy is practised by those who buy low priced and nearly valueless clothing because it is low priced. A suit of Clothing to be cheap must *look well until it is worn out*. Such goods can be had at low figures at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price Clothing Store, under the Continental.

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM.—An old bachelor remarked to a lady that soapstone was excellent to keep the feet warm in bed. "Yes," said the young lady, who had been an attentive listener, "but some gentlemen have an improvement on that, which you know nothing about." The bachelor turned pale, and at once decided to get married, to go to housekeeping, and buy his coal of W. W. Alter, at No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. By so doing he gets the best coal in market at the lowest price, has good fires, and never has to wait for his meals. You may order coal at Alter's Branch Office, Sixth and Spring Garden.

LACE CURTAINS.—Slightly damaged *real* Lace Curtains, heavily worked, some of which are the most elegant ever introduced in this market. Also, Nottingham Curtains from auction, some as low as one dollar, selling off at Patten's Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

SUN SHADES AND PARASOLS.—Of these goods, Mr. John M. Finn, at his stand, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets, has now open a fine assortment, of the best materials, beautifully ornamented with designs in beads. Also, children's goods, in pretty colors.

FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS.—Attention is invited also to these goods, of which Mr. Finn has now a full assortment of the plain and embroidered, ranging in prices from $1.40 to $5.50 per pair. They are having a very large sale.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS AND EMBROIDERED MUSLINS, in large variety, can also be seen at his stand, at extremely low rates, ranging from $2.75 per pair and up. Remember the address, John M. Finn, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets.

EMPLOYMENT!—Those who wish employment should study the merits of *Hasheesh Candy*, circulate their knowledge and thus benefit the world. This great Oriental Medicine is now the best in use for the cure of Nervousness, Neuralgia, Asthma, Hoarseness, Soreness of the Lungs, and all Throat diseases. For sale by all Druggists.

WINDOW SHADES SELLING OFF.—Window shades offered at sacrifices, from one dollar upwards. Those in need of shades would do well to select them now, while the stock is complete and prices low, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Go to No. 624 Arch street, B. F. Reimer's Gallery, and obtain splendid specimens of photographs all styles. Now is the time. A rare chance.

WE SHOULD not suffer from a Cough, which a few doses of *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* will cure. Time, comfort, health, are all saved by it.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7-30's.

5-20's, 10-40's, 1881's,
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & CO., No. 34 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

REDUCTION! REDUCTION!!

Steck & Co.'s	$625	Pianos	for	$525.
" "	575	"	"	475.
Haven & Bacon's,	550	"	"	450.
" "	500	"	"	400.
Haines Brothers',	450	"	"	350.
" "	400	"	"	300.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

RUNYAN—THOMAS.—In Belvidere, on the 1st instant, by Rev. B. S. Osbyrn, Mr. STAN. D. RUNYAN, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNA B., daughter of Mr. Alfred Thomas, of Belvidere.

CONDA—BARNUM.—On the 28th instant, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. James Pooley, No. 2087 Ridge avenue, by the Rev. John Crowell, Mr. JESSE CONDA, of Saratoga, N. Y., to Miss ELIZABETH J. BARNUM, of this city. No cards.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On the 29th instant, REBECCA S., wife of Mark B. Archer, in the 48th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 122 Mickle street, Camden, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

BOYER.—Suddenly, on the 30th instant, Mrs. ANN BOYER, relict of the late James Boyer, in the 60th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, York road, below Branchtown, on Tuesday morning, April 3, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Germantown Cemetery.

EYRE.—At Chester, Pa., on the evening of the 30th instant, REBECCA P. EYRE, relict of William Eyre, Jr.

Future notice will be given of the funeral.

LOWRIE.—On the 29th instant, MICHAEL, infant son of William and Mary Ann Lowrie, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 107 Catharine street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

O'CONNER.—On the 27th instant, MARY, daughter of Thomas and Hannah O'Conner, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, Deimling place, Union street, between Second and Third, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

PIERIE.—This morning, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM S. PIERIE, in the 63d year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. §

RICHARDSON.—On the 31st instant, JAMES C. RICHARDSON, in the 40th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 313 Gaskill street, on Tuesday afternoon, April 3, at 3 o'clock. *

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE OFFICERS and members of EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 186, A. Y. M., the GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, and the members of the Order generally, are fraternally requested to meet at the Hall, CHESNUT Street, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of their deceased brother, JAMES W. FLETCHER, P. M.

By order of the W. M.
** GEORGE P. LITTLE, Secretary.

SMALL BENCH AND HAND VISES, SLIDING Tongs, Callipers, Compasses, Pincers, Plyers and Wire Nippers, for sale at the Hardware store of
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth

SASH WEIGHTS, CORDS, AND PULLEYS, Sash Fasteners, Lifts, Knobs, and a general variety of Building Hardware, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

PATENT CATTLE LEADERS MAY BE AT tached to the nose of any animal in a few seconds without the necessity of slitting the cartilage, giving you the entire control of it, and also preventing cattle from breaking down fences. For sale, with steel Bull Rings, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 220 PEAR Street

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14$

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 23 6m8p No. 11 North SIXTH Street

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, March 26, 1866, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington:—

Leave Philadelphia at 8·15, 11·15 A. M., 3·30, 5·30, and 11·30 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., 3·00 and 5·00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 12 M., 4·30, and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·1, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., 12·37, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44 and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·30 A. M. Way Mail; 9·20 A. M., Express; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9·52 A. M., and 3·23 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11·00 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate Stations at 6·30 P. M.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M. Leave Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate Stations at 4·45 P. M.

2 12 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9·40 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·00 A. M. and 6·10 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6 and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·30, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

March 12 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—
From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Daily, except Sundays
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

Office No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
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AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNU STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUE AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTL ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU 11 18